The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,012.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
——————including postage..... „ 72 0
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Ten Lines and under
First insertion.....Rs. 5 0
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Per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship DACCA, 1,659 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander J. Patterson, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 1st Aug., at noon.

	Aug.		Aug.
Leave BOMBAY	1	Leave Madras	14
„ Carwar	3	„ Coconada	16
„ Nurrakel	5	„ Viragapatam	17
„ Alleppey	6	„ Bimlipatam	17
„ Tuticorin	7	„ Gopalpore	18
„ Colombo	8	„ False Point	19
„ Galle	9	Arrive CALCUTTA	20
„ Negapatam	12		

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to the end of August, the Steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakel, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The Steam Ship INDIA, 1,010 tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 5th August, 1871, at noon.

	Aug.		Aug.
Leaves BOMBAY	5	Leave BUSSORAH	25
„ Kurrachee	9	„ Fao	29
„ Guadur	10	„ Bushire	30
„ Muscat	12	„ Linga	31
			Sep.
„ Bunder Abbas	14	„ Bunder Abbas	1
„ Linga	16	„ Muscat	3
„ Guadur	18	„ Guadur	5
„ Fao	20	„ Kurrachee	9
Arrive BUSSORAH	21	Arrive BOMBAY	12

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KUTTACK, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 29th July 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15		
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	Without Food.
Messina	45	32	12	
Naples	47	33	13	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Including Wines.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay.

INDIA, on TUESDAY, 1st AUGUST, 1871.
ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 2nd July 1871.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS, BOATMEN, and OTHERS.—A CARGO BOAT, containing 60 Bales Cotton, belonging to the undersigned, and marked K P & C on top, 24 in an oblong, and N 2 below—Nos. 41 to 100, HAVING SUNK in the HARBOUR near the Middle Ground, any persons finding the said Bales of Cotton will please communicate at once with

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co.

Bombay, 28th July 1871.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Best Europe Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 6 annas 6 pies per yard.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Roman Cement in Casks. Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Iron. Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows. Traversing Screw Jack
Smiths' English Bellows. Corrugated Iron.
Canvas. Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins. Clear Cloth.
Rumbling Twine. Paper for Mill use.
Portland Cement. Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting. Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" has now the privilege of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value he privlege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement, at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale toencourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be lea ned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1871.

YARROW AND HEDLEY'S SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON OR STEEL.

23 feet long ..... seats for 8 persons ..... complete from £145.
30 feet long ..... seats for 14 persons ..... complete from £190.
37 feet long ..... seats for 20 persons ..... complete from £245.
43 feet long ..... seats for 33 persons ..... complete from £350.
50 feet long ..... seats for 60 persons ..... complete from £650.
&c. &c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck complete, and ready for immediate use on arrival.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carring cargo or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a steamer 43 feet long, mount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers specially designed for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

MACHINERY SUPPLIED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & HEDLEY,

Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 1st August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. INDUS, (3,478 tons, and 500 H.P.) Captain H. B. Greaves, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo cannot be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

To BRINDISI .....First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. „ „ 630 „ „ 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ELLORA, (1,737 tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain G. N. Heeton, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd Aug., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 1st proximo.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE s.s. EMEU (1,538 tons, and 300 H.P.), will be despatched to CHINA on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, calling at Penang and Singapore.

For Freight or Passage apply to
GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. and O. Company.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, Marine Street.

NOTICE.

To be Sold by Public Auction, this day, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 P.M. at the rooms of the undersigned, subject to the sanction of the Bench of Justices, a small piece of ground, at the junction of Meadow Street and Forbes Street, measuring 96 6/9 square-yards.

Particulars to be obtained at the Office of the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 28th July 1871.

MENESSE & COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES OF THE PORT CANNING LAND COMPANY, LIMITED.

Under instructions from Dadabhoy Rustomjee Banajee, Esq., Agent in Bombay for the Liquidators of the Port Canning Land Investment Reclamation and Dock Company, Limited, (in liquidation), the undersigned will, THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 o'clock P.M., sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, 500 Shares of the Port Canning Land Company, Limited, on the following conditions :—

1st.—The shares will be sold in Lots of 5 each.

2nd.—bids will be taken for each share separately, and of not less than Rs. 5 at a time.

3rd.—Purchasers will be required to deposit with the undersigned Rs. 5) per share immediately upon the Lots being knocked down.

4th.—The balance of the purchase-money will have to be paid into the National Bank of India on or before the 10th day of August 1871, and on production of the Bank's and Agent's receipts for such payments and deposits, as also on execution of the deed of settlement, share certificates will be granted in the names of the purchasers.

5th.—Persons failing to pay the balance of the purchase-money on the above date will forfeit their deposit money, and the shares purchased by them will be resold in such manner as the Liquidators may determine.

Bombay, 29th July 1871. MENESSE & Co.

F R A U D.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for the

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACK WELL'S, Shair Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious oilmen's stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.

AN ILLUSTRATED FURNITURE CATALOGUE,

Containing nearly Six Hundred Designs, of every description of furniture, faithfully drawn from our own Stock, will be forwarded gratis, or may be had at the office of this Journal, on application.

All Orders for Export carefully packed in damp-proof cases, and shipped without delay, at a charge of 10 per cent. on amount of order.

Remittances in advance to be sent direct to London, crossed London and County Bank, or made payable at London Agents of Remitter.

LEWIN CRAWCOUR & Co.,
UPHOLSTERERS and CABINET MAKERS,
73, 75 and 81, Brompton Road, London.
Established 70 Years.

N.B.—Every description of Merchandise supplied on the most liberal terms.

COAL TAR SOAP.

WRIGHT'S SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.—Purifying, disinfecting, and antiseptic. It cleanses, purifies, and soothes the skin, imparting to it rare brilliancy, fragrance, and smoothness. It destroys all itching and disagreeable odour from the hands. Invalids and readers the whole body sweet and wholesome. Mothers should use it daily on their children. It is an elegant toilet Soap, a great preservative of health, and sweetly scented. Its use thoroughly purifies and disinfects the body after an attack of fever, scarlatina, small-pox, and other maladies.

"It is the only ne antiseptic Soap with which we are acquainted."—The British Medical Journal.

"Anonymous Letters often reach us praying for a remedy for foul breath or perspiration. Here is one."—The Medical Times and Gazette.

Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Grocers, in tablets, 6d. and 1s. each.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.,
Southwark, London.

J. AND E. ATKINSON.

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERS, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,

24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

Prize Medals—London, 1862; Paris, 1867.

ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED EAU-DE-COLOGNE.

ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Caution.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinsons' Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods may be had of all respectable dealers throughout India and China.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
ALL WARRANTED OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, AND FROM MOST STOREKEEPERS IN INDIA.

CAUTION.

Jars and Bottles should invariably be destroyed when empty, to prevent the fraud of refilling them with native productions. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

Every cork is branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
Soho Square, London.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

NEW FRENCH LOAN.

THE SIXTEEN MONTHLY INSTALMENTS fall due on the first of each month, commencing from the 1st August 1871.

The amount due on each INSTALMENT per 5 FRANCS RENTE is Rs. 1-14-1 92/100.

The Coupons are payable on 16th August, 16th November, 16th February, and 16th May.

During the Payment of Instalments, namely, up to 21st October 1872, the Interest will be paid on the 1st August, November, February, and May, in order that the Coupons due may be received in part payment of Instalments.

Interest is payable on presentation of Stock Receipt pending the arrival of the Stock from Paris.

QUICK STEAM PASSAGE from LIVERPOOL.—The NEERA, s.s., Captain Cowlan, which arrived at Bombay lately, via the SUEZ CANAL, made the shortest passage upon record. She called at Port Said and Suez, but was only twenty-seven days and a half under Steam from Liverpool to Bombay, including stoppages in the Canal. She took out 1,100 tons of Cargo and had 1,500 tons of Messrs. Hancock and Scott's Welsh Hartley Main Steam Coal on board when she left Liverpool.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Army Clothing Office, Lall Bagh, Parell, for the SUPPLY of WICKER HELMETS for the use of the European Troops for the period ending 31st March 1872, up to 2 P.M. On the 5th proximo.

Persons desirous of tendering for the above Contract, can obtain Form of Schedule and all particulars on application at the above Office.

G. A. LECKIE, Colonel,
Superintendent of Army Clothing.

Army Clothing Office, Bombay, 28th July 1871.

CROQUET,

By JAQUES and other Makers,
At Rs. 14, 18, 20, 25, 28, 30, 35, 42, 45, per set,
with Rules and all Requisites,
COMPLETE IN CASE,
(Subject to a discount of As. 2 on each Rupee for Cash Payment),
ON SALE BY
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTHING EQUALS
FOR EASE IN WRITING AND COMFORT IN READING,
DE LA RUE & Co.'s
EXTRA SUPERFINE WATER LINED
SATIN NOTE PAPER.

It is strong, of smooth even surface and texture, and, being UNAFFECTED by ANY DEGREE OF DAMP, is available throughout THE WET SEASON.

1 Sheet and Envelope pass Inland.
3½ „ „ „ Overland.

PAPERS, with new square or oblong	ENVELOPES, Box of 100.
5 quire packet. Cash. Credit. Rs. as. Rs. as. 1 4 1 8	Amber, Cream, or Violet. Cash. Credit. Rs. as. Rs. as. 0 14 1 4
2 0 2 4	Cream, with Broad, Middle, or Narrow border. Sq. 2 0 2 4 Ob. 1 12 2 0
2 4 2 8	Violet, with extra broad border. Sq. 2 4 2 8 Ob. 2 0 2 4

STATIONARY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
On sale by
TREACHER and Co. (Limited).

TO LET, STABLING for CARRIAGES and HORSES.—Apply to BUCHANAN & Co., House Agents.

17, Church Street.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and of the PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, and DOCK COMPANY (Limited).

NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD on the 1st SEPTEMBER next, at 3 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Bentinck Street, Calcutta, for the purpose of PASSING the FINAL ACCOUNTS of the LIQUIDATORS, showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of.—Dated this 25th day of July 1871.

MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE, } Liquidators.
SADANAND BALCRISHNA, }

CONSULATE of FRANCE in BOMBAY.—TENDERS will be received until TUESDAY next, 1st August, at noon, for BOTTOMRY BONDS on the French Ship WINSLOW. TENDERS will also be received at the said Office, until one o'clock P.M., on the same day, for the REPAIRS of the said SHIP. For particulars and Specifications apply at the FRENCH CONSULATE, between 11 and 2 o'clock.

By order,
E. A. LISSIGNOL, Vice-Consul.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET.

GRANT of a Lease of Four Stories of a House in the Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate, by public competition.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 29th inst., at 4 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will, under instructions from the Owner, expose for public competition, on the premises, the Lease for three years of the convenient Stores of the newly-built House No. 22 C. (the ground floor whereof has been already let, and is not to be included in the Lease) in the Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate and next door to Sassoon's Building, subject to such conditions as will then be read.

This House, which is in the middle of the Commercial part of the town, is well adapted for Merchants, or Solicitors' Offices, or Residence. The Upper Stories command a splendid view of the Harbour and Back Bay, and are very airy and cool. The attention of Merchants and Solicitors are thereiore drawn thereto. The House is open for inspection at any time between 12 and 4.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 29th July 1871.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, ROOMS on 1st and 2nd Flour Block No. 2, and on the 1st Floor Block No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, suitable for Offices.—Apply to REMINGTON & Co.

TO LET, a spacious two-storied HOUSE, at the corner of Church Gate Street, opposite the Cathedral and adjoining the "Times of India" Office.

The commodious HOUSE in Rampart Row, Fort, lately occupied by the National Bank of India.

A large HOUSE in Military Square, Fort, lately in the occupation of the "English Hotel."

Several APARTMENTS fit for Offices, in Church Gate Street.

A spacious Godown in Church Lane, Fort.

Several Native Houses or Dwellings, in Tod Street, Fort.

Two BUNGALOWS at Lower Colaba.

One BUNGALOW at Mazagon, situated on the property known as "Unjeer-Baug."

The PREMISES on the Breach Candy Road, lately occupied by Mr. Harry Hibbert.

The well-known BUNGALOW at Bandora Point, called the "Land's End."

A commodious BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, the former res dence of the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

One BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, near the Railway Station.

For the October Season.—A BUNGALOW at MATHERAN (with Furniture), situated on one of the best sites of the Hill, and commanding a excellent view.

Apply to NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, at the Office of the Honorable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

THE MAIL ROUTE VIA BRINDISI TO ENGLAND AND THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE, in connection at Brindisi with the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

Sea Passage between Brindisi and Alexandria, 75 hours, contract time.

Fares :—Brindisi to London, First Class.....£13 5s. 6d.
„ „ Second Class....£ 9 12s. 10s.

On arrival of the Weekly Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Indian Mail, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway, en-route for Turin, Ancona, Bologna, Verona, the Brenner Pass, Munich, Aschaffenburg, Mayence, Cologne, Brussels, Ostend, or Calais and Dover.

The Great East India Hotel at Brindisi, under the control of the Company, is now open.

The South Italian Railway Company's Agents in London—LEBEAU & Co., 6, Billiter Street, E.C.

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON

IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH

ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impure gases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of

ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c.,

and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by

J. L. BRAGG, 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London.

Agents for Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We can in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W in a diamond.)

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE. WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ⅛ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE or QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270 Regent Street, London

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort), Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NOTICES.

BRITON, MEDICAL, and GENERAL LIFE and BRITANNIA FIRE ASSOCIATIONS.

Chief Offices,
429, STRAND, LONDON.
Scottish Branch,
13, QUEEN STREET, EDINBURGH.

Life Trustees.

General Sir JOHN EDWARD DUPUIS, K.C.B.

Sir James Duke, Bart., Alderman.	Sir William Fergusson, Bart., F.R.S.
R. Partridge, Esq., F.R.S.	Francis Webb, Esq.
W. Tyler Smith, M.D.	Millis Coventry, Esq.

Premium income, 1869	£241,890
Funds in hand	682,324
Share capital	200,000

Fire Trustees.

Lieut.-General Sir GEORGE BELL, K.C.B.
Sir James Duke, Bart.
Sir William Tyrone Power, K.C.B.

Capital	£ 00,0 0
Paid up	80,000

Manager and Secretary—JOHN MESSENT, F.J.A.

We are now prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES against FIRE at current rates.

KILLICK, NIXON, & Co.,
Agents.

21st July 1871.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CLUB will be HELD at the CLUB HOUSE, on SATURDAY, the 29th July 1871, at 5-30 P.M.

C. P. COOPER,
For Honorary Secretary.

Byculla Club, 26th June 1871.

LICENCES for the Sale of COUNTRY LIQUOR in the KHANDEISH ZILLAH will be GRANTED to RESPECTABLE KULLALS on an average of the prices realized during the last five years. Application to be made to the undersigned.

L. ASHBURNER, Collec or.

Office of the Collector of Khandeish, Camp Dhoolia, 23rd July 1871.

BANK of BOMBY (in Liquidation).—NOTICE to the PROPRIETORS of the BANK.—I hereby give NOTICE, that a FOURTH DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the BANK, at the rate of Rs. 10 per Share, will be PAYABLE on and after TUESDAY, the 1st proximo.

Share Certificates must be produced at the time of application for payment.

WILLIAM RODGIE, Liquidator.

Bombay, 26th July 1871.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Bombay at 1 P.M. of the 1st August 1871, for the PURCHASE of 27,650 lbs. AUSTRALIAN PRESERVED MEAT (or any smaller quantity) in Tins of 6 and 6½ pounds each. Tenders to be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent. on the Tendered rate as a guarantee.

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Major,
Ex cutive C mmissariat Officer.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 26th July 1871.

JAMES CONNELLY, Deceased.—Referring to former Advertisements in the matter of this Estate, NOTICE is hereby given, that on or immediately after the 1st day of August next, the ESTATE of the late JAMES CONNELLY, Bombay, deceased, WILL BE DISTRIBUTED by the Administratrix, having regard to the Claims of which she shall then have Notice. All persons indebted to the said Estate, or having property of the deceased in their hands, are hereby required forthwith to pay or account for said debts or property to the said Administratrix.—Dated this 11th day of July 1871.

HEARN, CLEVELAND, and PEILE,
Solicitors to Administratrix.

NOTICE.

THE GREAT NORTHERN INDIA
St. LEGER SWEEP.—1871.

Committee of Management.

Major G. DALRYMPLE HAY, B. S. C.
Capt. J CHARLEY, 60th Rifles.
W. A. ROBERTS, Esq., R. E. A.
Tickets Rupees 10 (ten) each, Cash.

Terms.

SAME as DERBY SWEEP.

To close on the 6th September, and Drawing to take place the same day at noon at the Murree Club.

Cheques, Money Orders, &c., to be made payable, and applications to be made, to the SECRETARY, Murree Club, Murree.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 29th, to MONDAY, the 31st instant, both days inclusive, for the COCOANUT HOLIDAYS.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
WILLIAM FORREST, pro Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, pro Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
H. K. GREGORY, Acting Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 24th July 1871.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS will be HELD at the Office of the Bank, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of August next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following objects :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.

2. To declare a Dividend and to determine the amount to be carried to Reserve Fund.

3. To approve the election of Captain G. F. Heury as a Director of the Bank.

4. To elect Directors for the ensuing year, in room of Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq., and E. D. Sassoon, Esq., who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

5. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

6. To sanction the establishment of a Branch of the Bank at Dhollera.

7. To approve the adoption of an Officers' Mutual Guarantee Fund for securing the fidelity of the Officers of the Bank, and to sanction a contribution by the Bank for the furtherance of the scheme of Rs. 5,000 annually for 5 years out of the profits of the Bank at the discretion of the Directors.

The following Resolution will then be proposed as a Special Resolution according to the 51st Section of the Indian Companies' Act 1866 :—

That the following Clause be substituted for the present 81st Clause of the Articles of Association of the Company, viz. "The Secretary and Treasurer and every other such Officer of the Company as the Board may from time to time require so to do shall give security to the Company in such form and in such an amount as the Board may determine for securing the fidelity of such Officer and the proper discharge of his duties."

By order of the Board of Directors.

W. FRASER,
Officiating Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 19th July 1871.

ROBERT BROWN,
PLUMBER AND BRASS FOUNDER,
22, MARINE STREET, FORT,

BEGS to call the attention of ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS and others to his well selected STOCK of SANITORY and other FITTINGS. Parties requiring the supplying or fixing of the same, will find it advantageous to have them direct from the Tradesman, whose confidence is based on his own practical knowledge attained by many years' experience. The undermentioned are a few of the articles, whose prices or estimates can be given :—

SANITORY WORK.

English Pan Valve Water Closets.
Shank's Pan Valve Water Closets.
Jeaning's Pan Valve Water Closets, for native use.
Hooper's Pan Valve Water Closets, for native use.

Cradle or flat back Urinals, with Jenning's self-acting tradle arrangements.

Lavatories with all fittings complete, of very superior Patterns, Baths, Pumps, &c.

ZINC WORK.

Ornamental O. G. Gutters, made from any sketch they may be sent, Roof Caps, Ridging, Cresting, &c.

CAST IRON WORK.

Cast Iron Piping for Rain Water or underground purposes.

BRASS WORK.

Brass Valves and Cocks of all descriptions, and all material required for Sanitory or Irrigation purposes.

Illustrated Books or Loose Sheets can be sent for selection of Patterns on application, and to be returned after inspection.

BREAKFAST.

EPPS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks :—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, or in tins, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LOND

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET brisk for Spinning shares, and for Land and Bank shares dull. Government paper firm: a lot of 60,000 four per cent. was sold at par.

CALCUTTA.—24TH JULY, 1871.

The Markets for Government Securities and shares were animated, and the following transactions reported:—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents were in demand at Rs 99-10, or 0-6 discount; sellers were wanting higher rates, no large transaction reported; small sums of Rs 5,000 and under obtained 99-14 to 100, or 0-2 discount to par.

4½ per cents. of 1870, a large sum at Rs 106-12 for delivery in one month.

5 per cents, of 1856-57, on Saturday evening and to-day at Rs 106 for cash and some heavy time-bargain contracts at the same rate for deliveries in one month.

5½ per cents. large amounts at Rs 114.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares, late on Saturday afternoon at Rs 1,380; to-day the market opened at Rs 1,375, and rapidly went up to 1,389 and 1,385, at which rates several batches changed hands. The market closed firm with buyers at the latter figures.

National Bank shares at Rs 98.

Bank of Upper India shares at Rs 96.

East Indian Railway Stock at Rs. 231 per £20.

Burdwan Stone Co's shares at Rs 5 by public auction.

Port Canning Land, Investment, &c. Co's shares at the auction sale, by the Liquidators, 39 lots of 5 shares each were put up and sold, viz., 25 lots at Rs 370 per share and 14 lots at Rs 375; it was understood that the purchases were for Bombay accounts.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 28.

Hough, Major-General, Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.
Duff, Surgeon-Major, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Ellaby, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Neilgherries.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 26th July, 1871.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave:—

1st Light Cavalry—Colonel W. Ashburner, for 30 days, from date of departure, on privilege leave.

Poona, 27th July, 1871.

Captain Luck, Instructor of Musketry in Army Signalling and Telegraphy, is authorized to indent on the Ordnance Department for the following articles, viz:—Large Hand Flags, 12 sets, Small Hand Flags, 12 sets; Revolving Shutters, No. 2; Telescopes with stands, No. 4; Black Board, No. 1.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 26th July, 1871.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

49th Foot—Lieutenant and Local Captain R. O. Aldworth, to Bombay, from 22nd to 31st July 1871, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Rifle Brigade, 3rd Battery—Lieutenant Lord J. W. Torpichen, to England, from date of embarkation for 12 months, on urgent private affairs.

Staff Corps—Captain C. F. James, Station Staff Officer, Ahmednuggur, from 26th to 27th May 1871, on medical certificate in extension on privilege leave.

Captain E. Mockler, General List, is attached to do duty with the 5th Regiment N. L. I.

24th Regt. N. I.—Lieutenant G. B. E. Radcliffe, 1st Wing Subaltern, on probation to officiate as Adjutant, during the absence of Lieutenant Hunter, or until further orders.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 22.)

The G. G. in C. is pleased to re-attach to the N. W. Prov., Punjab, and Oudh, Mr. J. G. Cordery, C.S., returned from furlough.

The following temporary promotions have been sanctioned in the Cen. Prov. Commission, in consequence of the deputation on other duty of Mr. C. E. Bernard, C.S., Commr., Nagpore Div:—

Major F. A. Fenton, Depy. Commr., 1st class, to be offig. Commr., Nagpore Div.

Lieut.-Col. H. F. Waddington, Depy. Commr., 2nd class, to officiate in the 1st class.

Lieut.-Col. J. Ashburner, Depy. Commr., 3rd class, to officiate in the 2nd class.

Capt. A. Bloomfield, Depy. Commr., 4th class, to officiate in the 3rd class.

Mr. H. J. MacGeorge, offg. Assist. Commr., 1st class, to be offg. Depy. Commr., 4th class.

The Govr.-Genl. has been pleased to sanction the following promotions in the Oudh Commission:—

Mr. J. G. Anderson, Depy. Commr., 3rd grade, to the 2nd grade, vice Lieut.-Col. Ross, resigned.

Mr. H. J. Sparks, Assist. Commr, 1st grade, to be Depy. Commr., 3rd grade, vice Mr. Anderson.

Capt. J. N. B. Hewett, Assist. Commr., 2nd grade, to the 1st grade, vice Mr. Sparks.

Mr. C. W. McMinn, Assist. Commr. 3rd grade, to the 2nd grade, vice Capt Hewett.

Lieut. A. G. W. Hemans, Supy. Assist. Commr., 3rd grade, to be Assist. Commr, 3rd grade, vice Mr. McMinn.

Mr. R. M. King, Depy. Commr. of Fyzabad, to officiate as Commr. of the Lucknow Div., vice Mr. G. Ouseley.

The following officers have passed the examination prescribed for junior officers of the British Burmah Commission:—

Judl. and Rev. duties—Mr. E. A. D. Perreau, Assist. Commr. 3rd grade, with credit.

Law, higher standard—Lieuts. G. F. Thorp, G. Alexander, and T. J. Baynes, offg. Assist. Commrs. 3rd grade.

Law, lower standard—Mr. R. B. Hawkes, offg. Assist. Commr, 3rd grade; Messrs. A. O. Brown, and G. Wiedemann, Assist. Commrs. 3rd grade, all with credit.

Revenue, higher standard—Lieuts. G. F. Thorp, and G. Alexander, offg. Assist. Commrs. 3rd grade.

Revenue, lower standard—Messrs. A. O. Brown, and G. Wiedemann, Assist. Commrs., 3rd grade.

Mr. E. H. Man, 2nd Assist. Supt. of Port Blair and the Nicobars, is invested with the powers of a Subord. Magis., 2nd class, to be exercised within the limits of Port Blair and the Nicobar Islands.

The Rev. F. Ellis, M.A., Senior Chaplain, has been permitted to retire from the Bl. Eccles Service.

The Rev. W. Ayorst, M.A., is promoted to be a Senior Chaplain.

Mr. E. H. Butcher, Assist. Supt. Rev. Survey, Mysore, is promoted from the 3rd to the 2nd grade.

Mr. G. F. Meiklejohn, Assist. Supt. Rev. Survey, Mysore, is promoted from the 4th to the 3rd grade.

Supy. Lieut.-Col. (Major-General) W. F. Nuthall, having been promoted to be Colonel with Colonel's allowances, and having consequently under existing regulations, forfeited his appointment as offg. Political Agent at Munnipoor, the G. G. in C. is pleased to re-appoint Col. (Major-General) W. F. Nuthall to officiate as Political Agent at Munnipoor, during the absence of Dr. Brown.

Mr. L. Berkeley, Assist. Commr. of Paper Currency, Calcutta, is allowed leave for three months.

Mr. R. A. Sterndale to officiate as Assist. Commr. of Paper Currency, Calcutta.

Mr. W. Moore is re-appointed to the P. W. Dept as a Supervisor, 2nd grade on probation, and posted to Hyderabad for employment on H. H. the Nizam's State Railway.

The services of Lieut. C. H. Brookes, R. E., having been placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India by the Mad. Govt., he is appointed to the P. W. Dept as an Assist. Engr., 2nd grade, and posted to Mysore.

Mr. G. I. Madge, Clerk in the Bl. P. W. Dept, is transferred as an Accountant, 4th grade, on probation, to Central India, to fill an existing vacancy.

Mr. C. W. E. Henslowe, Execu. Engr., Irr. Branch, Oudh, is granted leave to Europe for six months.

Mr. W. H. Bonnaud, Assist. Engr., British Burmah, is transferred to Hyderabad.

Major R. Murray, B.S.C, Depy. Dir. Genl. of Telegraphs in India, to officiate as Director Genl. during the absence, on special duty, to Europe of Col. D. G. Robinson, R.E.

The following transfers are made:—

Mr. A. Wilson, Assist. Rev. Surveyor, from the 2nd Div., Lower Prov. to the 1st Div., Oudh.

Mr. J. A. Swyney, Assist. Rev. Surveyor, from the 1st Div., Oudh, to the 2nd Div., Lower Prov., at Debroogurh.

Mr. R. B. Smart, Assist. Rev. Surveyor, 2nd grade, from the 1st Div., Lower Prov., to the N. W. Frontier.

Mr. G. B. Scott, Assist. Rev. Surveyor, 2nd grade, from the N. W. Frontier, to the 1st Div., Lower Prov., at Gowhatty.

Mr. P. H. W. Brady, Rev. Surveyor, doing duty in Head Qr.'s office, Calcutta, is transferred to the 4th Div., Cen. Pro. in Poona, as temporary arrangement.

Mr. E. J. Connor, Assist. Surveyor, Great Trig Survey, has passed in the first or lower standard in Hindoostani.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The furlough in India granted to Capt. F. A Buckley, late 37th N. I., extended for one year.

Capt. G. E. D. Branson, Genl. List Inf. is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for two years.

Major G. L. Fraser, Bl. Staff Corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Col.

Capts. G. C. Thomson, and T Dennehy, Bl. Staff Corps, having completed twenty years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major.

Lieut. J. H. Green, Bl. Staff Corps, having completed twelve years' service, is promoted to the rank of Captain.

Surg. E. M. Kellar, M.D., having completed twenty years' service, is promoted to the rank of Surgeon-Major.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps:—

Lieut. V. Rivaz, Bl. Arty., 1st Wing Sub 4th Sikh Inf., Punjab Frontier Force.

Lieut. A. Conolly, Bl. Arty., offg. Qr. Mr. 5th Punjab Inf., Punjab Frontier Force.

Capt. E. Fortescue, Rifle Brigade, on furlough, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment as Brigade Major at Umballa.

Capt. P. L. Bellamy, 55th Foot, offg. Brigade-Major, to be a Brigade Major on the Estab., in succession to Capt. E. Fortescue, resigned.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, July 25.)

Leave of absence—

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—

Mr. J. Grose, Acting Secretary Board of Revenue, three months' privilege leave from or after the 26th August.

Mr. H. Rice, Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, for one month, from 15th September next.

Colonel F. J. B. Priestley, Superintendent of Revenue Survey, three months' privilege leave.

Mr. F. G. Clarke, Magistrate of Police for the Town of Madras, privilege leave for two months from the 14th proximo.

Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary J. Gray, Assistant Engineer, second grade, six weeks' privilege leave.

Serjeant W. Spencer, Talook Overseer, Vizagapatam District, privilege leave for ten days, retrospectively, from the 6th to 15th May 1871.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. William Shrubsole Foster to act as Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, during the absence of Mr. J. H. Master on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. Henry Newman to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Bellary, during the employment of Mr. Foster on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. John Alexander Corrie Boswell to be Collector and Magistrate of Kistna District, with retrospective effect, from the 2nd September 1870.

Major W. H. Hessey, Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Coimbatore, to act as Superintendent Revenue Survey, during the absence of Colonel F. J. B. Priestley, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Captain J. G. Cloete, 1st Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey, to act as Deputy Superintendent Revenue Survey, Coimbatore, during the employment of Major W. H. Hessey on other duty, or until further orders.

Lieutenant R. M. Clerk, 2nd Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey, to act as 1st Assistant Superintendent, as long as he does duty with the Tinnevelly Survey party, or until further orders.

Captain C. A. Liardet, 2nd Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey, to act as 1st Assistant Superintendent until further orders.

Mr. F. J. Bagshawe, probationary Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey, to act as 2nd Assistant Superintendent until further orders.

The Honourable James Chisholm St. Clair to act as Civil and Session Judge of Nundial, during the employment of Mr. Forbes on other duty, or until further orders.

Lieutenant James Edward Porteous, Staff Corps, to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police, in Malabar, during the employment of Mr. Thomas on other duty, or until further orders.

The Reverend Alexander Walker, acting Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, to be Senior Chaplain, from the 15th June 1871, vice the Reverend Stewart Wright retired.

The Reverend Alexander Walker to be Chaplain of Saint Andrew's Church, Madras.

The Reverend Augustus Clifford Bell, M.A., to be Chaplain of Saint Andrew's Church, Bangalore, to join on being relieved by the Reverend Mr. Walker.

The Reverend Charles Henry Deane, M.A., Chaplain of Mercara, to act as Chaplain of Saint Thomas' Mount during the absence of the Reverend C. R. Drury on leave, or until further orders.

The Reverend David George Clarke, B.A., acting Chaplain of Vepery, to be Chaplain of that station.

The Reverend John William Wynch, M.A., Chaplain of Mysore, to act as Chaplain at Vepery during the absence of the Reverend D. G. Clarke on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. David Fremantle Carmichael to act as Member and President of the Central Committee for the Examination of Assistants, during the absence of the Honourable W. Robinson, C.S.I.

The Hon. David Arbuthnot, to be a Member of the Central Committee for the Examination of Assistants, vice Mr. J. H. Blair.

Under sections 4 and 6 of the Madras Local Funds Act, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned persons to be Members of the Local Fund Board for the Calicut Circle:—

The Superintending Engineer, 7th Division.

The Deputy Inspector of Schools.

The Hon. R. S. Ellis, C.B., Chief Secretary to Government, resumed charge of the office from Mr. W. Hudleston on the forenoon of the 20th instant.

Mr. W. Hudleston, Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, resumed charge of the office from Mr D. F. Carmichael on the forenoon of the 20th instant.

Mr. C. G. Master, Acting Collector and Magistrate of Ganjam, assumed charge of the district from Mr. F. C. Carr, Acting Collector, in the afternoon of the 10th instant.

Mr. J. H. Master, Acting Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, delivered over charge of the district to Mr. W. S. Foster, Sub-Collector, in the afternoon of the 15th instant.

Honourable J. C. St. Clair, Acting Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, assumed charge of the district from Mr. W. S. Foster, Sub-Collector, on the forenoon of the 19th instant.

Mr. A. Cruickshank, Acting Sub-Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, assumed charge of the Stipend Pay Office at Vellore from Mr. C. J. Knox on the afternoon of the 20th instant.

Mr. J. Hannan, Assistant Engineer of the second grade, having returned to duty on the 7th instant, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him in the Gazette of the 4th April 1871 is cancelled.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Promotions:—

The following Brevet promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Infantry General List.

Lieutenants Hugh Robert Ogilvie and Henry Richard Shelley, to be Captains from the 20th July 1871.

Madras Staff Corps—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Major James Murray Grant, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, from the 22nd July 1871.

Serjeant W. C. West, of the Public Works Department, is promoted to the rank of Sub-Conductor.

2nd-Class Schoolmaster T. C. Sherwood, attached to the European Veterans, was promoted to the Warrant rank of 1st-class Schoolmaster on the 9th December 1870.

Return to Duty:—

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:—

Captain F. P. H. Bird, Staff Corps, doing duty Sappers and Miners,—arrived at Bombay on the 12th July 1871.

Lieutenant H. R. Hope, Cavalry General List, Adjutant 1st Light Cavalry,—arrived at Bombay on the 19th July 1871.

Retirement:—

Colonel C. S. Bivar, of the Madras Cavalry, is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £191-12-0 per annum, from the 15th August 1871.

Movements:—

The movements of the undermentioned corps, notified in G.O.G. No. 163, dated 11th July 1871, are cancelled:—

Her Majesty's 2nd Battalion 24th Regiment.

Her Majesty's 48th Regiment.

Her Majesty's 68th Regiment.

The following movements are ordered:—

Her Majesty's 44th Regiments from England to Kamptee.

Her Majesty's 48th Regiment from Malta to Bellary.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, July 26.)

Leave of absence:—

Mr. Frederick Henvey, on special duty, three months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 1st August next.

Mr. John Hill Twigg, officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Humeerpore, three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 21st August, 1871.

The Reverend Feltrim Christopher Fagan, M.A., Chaplain of Allahabad, one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 15th August.

Mr. Major Henry Court, C.S.I., Commissioner of the Meerut Division, six months' special leave of absence to Europe, with effect from the 29th April last, together with six days' subsidiary leave, in supersession of the notification from this department No. 550 A, dated 24th April last.

Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin Parcott, to be an Honorary Magistrate under Act XV. of 1843, and to be invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st class, as described in section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861, to be exercised within the limits of the Mahomdabad Tahseel.

Mr. Edwin Felix Thomas Atkinson to officiate as Judge of the Court of the Small Causes at Allahabad, with effect from the 3rd May, 1871.

Surgeon Alexander Pakington Tomkyns, Superintendent of the Central Prison at Bareilly, to officiate as Inspector-General of Prisons and Dispensaries in the North-Western Provinces, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Stewart Clark, or until further orders, with effect from the 11th July.

Mr. Hallet George Batten, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Kumaon, with the powers of a Sub-Magistrate of the 1st class, as described in section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861 (the Code of Criminal Procedure).

Captain Thomas James Quin, officiating Assistant Commissioner, Jalaun, with the powers of an Assistant Commissioner of the 1st class, as described in section 7 of Act XVIII. of 1867 (an Act to define the jurisdiction of the Courts of Civil Judicature in the Jhansie Division), with retrospective effect from the 5th May, 1871.

The services of Mr. William Oswald Bell, Collector of Customs, Agra, are placed at disposal of the Government of India, in the Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce.

The services of the Revered Robert Colquhoun, B.A., Military Chaplain of Allahabad, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Home Department, with effect from the 12th June last.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—28TH JULY.

London	Cotton	£2 10s.
	Cases	£2 15s.
	Seeds	£2 10s.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.
	Myrabolms & Coir bdls	£1 5s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton	£2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
	Coffee	
Overland	Steamers	£3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s. (d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		No steamer.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 to 9 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per on
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 19 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

DEPARTURE.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Apis (s)	Ucropino	Trieste, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Princess Alexandra, Rowe, to Liverpool.

Ship Centurion, Widdicombe, to Calcutta.

Ship Regina, Brady, to Calcutta.

The steamer Elloro, to China, &c., began to load yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July			
24	Francois Cavit	.....	Pondicherry.
	River D. Abord	.....	Pondicherry.
25	Dilharree	.....	Gopsalpore.

DEPARTURES.

July			
24	Istamboul	.....	Covelong.
	Cassandra	.....	London.
25	Khorasan	.....	Northern Ports.

DAILY IMPORTS.—28TH JULY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

William Prowse, 28 casks glassware, B Merwanjee.

Sydney Eggers, 58 packages glassware, S Rajabally.

FROM LONDON.

White Adder, 75 cases champagne, 20 cases moselle, and 20 cases still hock, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Singapore (s), 8 cases champagne, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Girvan, 80 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

The Tweed, 4 cases moselle, 50 cases claret, and 33 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Hadon Hall, 19 cases cognac and 17 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Clara, 43 cases copper sheets, New Bank of Bombay.

Europe, 4 hhds claret, D S Kemp & Co.

Sydney Eggers, 31 barrels fireclay, H Allibhoy.

Ellen Bates, 20 cases amontillado, Howard Brothers.

Haddington, 60 cases still hock, N Ardaseer & Sons; 10 casks Portland cement, W Nicol & Co; 6 casks beer, C Macdonald & Co; 18 cases iron safes, M Adamjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Courier de Bombay, 30 cases claret, Howard Brothers.

DAILY EXPORTS.—28TH JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Stornway, 52 bales cotton, P Versey; 50 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 43 bales cotton, S Veerjee; 30 bales cotton, S Waglee; 46 bales cotton, B Tookidas; 30 bales wool, C Carson; 20 bales senna leaves, Remie, Scovell and Co; 200 bales cotton M Hurruckchund.

Mellwai, 200 bales cotton, S Tyebjee & Co; 45 bales cotton, V Ebram & Co; 100 bales cotton, Kunkier, Preiswerck & Co 250 bales cotton, John Campbell; 50 bales cotton, K Bhowan and Co.

Clara, 400 bales cotton, J Trebhovandass; 50 bales cotton, K Bhowan & Co; 170 bales cotton, T Dhunjee.

Indus (s), 150 bales cotton, S Narrondass; 24 bales senna leaves, and 10 bales wool, G H Fazul & Co; 56 bales cotton, H Manuckchund; 50 bales cotton, K Nanu y.

India (s), 53 bales cotton, J Goculdass; 68 bales cotton, H Manuckram; 175 bales cotton, P Chimneeram; 80 bales wool, L Dewsee; 62 bales cotton, J Goculdass; 52 bales cotton M Visbocan.

Hindoostan (s), 101 bales wool, N Khuttow.

Baroda (s), 170 bales cotton, K Nursey; 30 bales wool, B Nurree; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 150 bales cotton, S Narondass.

FOR LONDON.

Indus (s), 86 bundles horns and 4 packages jamalgota, C Bhimjee; 2 chests cardamom, 100 packages munjeet and 306 cwts moye teeth, J Peerbhoy; 348 E teeth, M Anundjee; 40 bales skins, C Esmail & Co.

Baroda (s), 9 bales hides, D Mahomed.

FOR SUEZ.

Indus (s), 1 case silk, E L Moolcund.

FOR HONGKONG.

Emeu (s), 181 pieces E teeth, L Chuttoo; 4 cases dyes, H E Soab & Co; 4 cases dyes H A H Jacob; 79 cases bales cotton, R Calooram.

Ellora (s), 8 chests M opium, G Shungance; 6 chests M opium, E D Lungrana.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Emeu (s), 45 chests M opium, R Eduljee.

Ellora (s), 11 chests M opium, C Bomanjee; 11 chests M opium, G Shungance.

POSTAL NOTICES

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date	Mail closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	Aug. 1	2 P.M.	3 P.M
Kurrachee	July 29	11 A.M.	
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	Aug. 6	11 A.M.	
China	,, 2	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Australia	,, 2	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 22	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

DIOCESAN HIGH SCHOOL, BYCULLA.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

Rev. F. L. Sharpin. | F. Rowland, Esq.
Rev. W. H. Harpur. | R. C. Smith, Esq.

HEAD MASTER—MR. J. A. SWORN-BOURNE, (Late 2nd Master Albert College, Framlingham).

HEAD MISTRESS—Miss WATELING.

The above Church of England School, which teaches up to the University Standard for Matriculation, is now carried on in the large upper-storied Bungalow formerly known as the Victoria Hotel, overlooking the Government Gardens.

FEES—Varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per month according to age and requirements.

A Bullock Gharry is provided for the conveyance of Children to and from the School, during the Monsoon, at a small extra charge.

Boarders, for whom there is excellent accommodation, are received by the Head Master.

F. L. SHARPIN, M.A., Chaplain of Byculla and Hon. Superintendent.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Bhy and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

ADAMS—STOPFORD—July 18th, at St. Mary's Church, Belgaum, by the Rev. Henry Race, assisted by the Rev. W. H. Cummins, Colonel Cadwallader Adams, of the 49th Regiment, Brigadier-General Commanding the Belgaum District, to Anna Catherine Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Colonel James Stopford, C.B., formerly of the 64th Regiment—*No cards.*

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FIRTH—July 24th, at St. Thomé, Mrs. E. Firth, of a daughter.
IRONSIDE—July 23rd, at Calcutta, the wife of William Ironside, of a son.
JONES—July 24th, at Cawnpore, the wife of Edward Arthur Jones, Esq., of a son.
KINSLEY—July 8th, at Rangoon, the wife of Mr. P. Kinsley, of a son.
RICE—July 23rd, at Coimbatore, the wife of R. Rice, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

DEATH.

SIMKINS—July 22nd, at No. 7, Short's Street, Calcutta, A. P. Simkins, Esq., Assistant Commissary General of Military Expenditure, aged 48 years and 10 months.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1871.

WHEN Lord Mayo, some time ago, offered a prize for the best essay upon uniform for the Army of India, we wonder that none of the competitors suggested, for the officer, a costume of this description:—Two large "sandwich" boards reaching from the neck to the knee, in front and rear, upon which would be printed, in diamond type, as many G. O. G. G.'s and G. O. C. C.'s as the boards could conveniently carry. A large foolscap paper cocked hat, adorned with a choice selection of rules and regulations from the offices of Adjutant and Quarter-master General, and surmounted with a bundle of quill pens, the plumes uppermost. Baggy breeches of the thirteenth century period, but to be stuffed with "dockets" instead of bran. Roomy boots of the fashion of Charles II.'s reign, in which a supply of red and black ink, rulers, tape, and stationery, might be comfortably stowed away, and gauntlets of thick blotting paper for the purpose of conveniently conducting correspondence in the field.

Such a uniform might fall a trifle short of the ornamental, but it would be found so completely in harmony with the bureaucratic ideas of the military authorities at head quarters, that we doubt not its suggestion might have gained the prize had the said authorities been judges of merit upon the essays furnished. Those ideas tend towards the absurd. Pen and ink, and paper, are the materials upon which the efficiency of the Army of India mainly depends, and without these all-powerful agents, freely used upon occasion, great and small, we are puzzled to know how that army could act successfully against an enemy in the field on an emergency. Habit is second nature, and our Indian Army in cantonments, it is well known, moves and breathes, and has its very existence in the voluminous system of correspondence and paper consumption which keeps it together as a fighting force. Foolscap is its mental, as beef and mutton its physical, sustenance; and, debarred of the former, as of the latter, it would starve, and become, let us hope, not an easy prey to men more accustomed to fight than to write.

When we consider the frightful amount of correspondence upon the most trivial subjects which annually passes through the offices of Adjutants and Quarter-masters General of the Army of India, the tons upon tons of paper and ink wasted in verbose control of matters really requiring no epistolary control, we indeed shudder when we come to think of the helpless position of that army in the field, hitherto dependent to a great degree in cantonments on red tape. Could that army march, fight, or act in any way as an active force when cut suddenly off from its base of operations—foolscap? We must look for precedent to answer the question. In all our Indian wars, our troops have been always more or less abroad at the commencement of a campaign. At first they are at a loss to know how to act for themselves, because the mainstay of all the superior ranks has been hitherto pen and paper. General and commanding officers, and their staffs likewise, are at first paralysed when the system of voluminous correspondence upon which they are taught and trained to rely under all such circumstances fails them in the hour of need; but by and bye, and as necessity asserts its superiority over theory, they manage to shift for themselves somehow or other. The question is, whether all shifts might not have been avoided from the first? We are not of those who believe that it is advisable to have two separate systems of economy for an army; one to suit the piping times of peace, another to meet the stern exigencies of war.

But we have two systems notwithstanding. In cantonments and in peace, general and commanding officers are sheared of every possible shred of responsibility and authority by the Head Quarters Governments, and they can scarcely cough or sneeze without authority for the same contained in a docket or letter emanating from Head Quarters Staff; but, in the field and on the active service, they are one and all as rudely thrown upon their own resources as if pitched headlong into a tank by some one who neither knew or cared whether they could swim or not. Of course, we are stating nothing new on this subject. The Crimean war and the Indian mutiny have told their own tales anent a system of military administration that sacrifices everything to the red-tape proclivities of a few influential officials, the drones and the buzzes of departments. What we object to is that the lesson taught by bitter experience is never fairly learned by our Governments; and that it is, in fact, forgotten at the earliest opportunity.

Peace is a sun for us which hatches a frightful crop of military absurdities; and, though war reaps down these ill weeds that grow apace like a thistle trasher, they camber the ground, and are not to be got rid of without great pains and cost; all the more exasperating, that forethought might have rendered the latter unnecessary. Perhaps there is no army in the world so cruelly hampered with correspondence upon which all its actions are dependent as that of India, and the cause of the absurdity is to be easily discovered. In a climate like that of India, where men are confined much to the house, and where verbal intercourse cannot be readily conducted during the heat of the day, pen, ink, and paper is a temptation to the idle man in search of distraction. He sits down and writes sense or nonsense if he cannot do otherwise, and military officials are but men. Again, employés must show some work actually performed for their salaries, and it may be doubted if some of our well-paid military officials could conscientiously draw their handsome pay and allowances if the at present unlimited supply of ink and paper at their disposal for correspondence were curtailed within reasonable limits. In private life the "chit" is a wonderful Indian institution. Anglo-Indians take so kindly to it that they will write dozens a day with no object in view; and we shrewdly suspect that the letter and docket of public is nothing more, as a general rule, than the "chit" of private life. But official letters, however trivial the subjects upon which they are written, soon become precedents, and, as "tradition" is strong in India, they multiply like rabbits. The model military official, the man with innumerable General Orders at his fingers' end, has no difficulty in finding congenial themes upon which to confound and confuse, if not to waste, the time of his combatant comrades. General Orders hark back to the period of the Deluge, we might almost say, and there is not a military office in India that cannot, among the weighty tomes on its bookshelves, afford innumerable precedents for verbose correspondence upon all kinds of subjects totally irrelevant to the efficiency of troops. And it is the model official's interest to consume his paper. The Government encourage what is called, in official slang, "zeal" and "smartness," having a tendency to disseminate waste paper throughout the country. It matters little if the correspondence he inaugurates with all sorts and conditions of military men is purposeless; so long as it is conducted upon the model laid down for the official ready writer, it is in every way commendable, and, though the public pays the bill, the writer is not to be robbed of his credit.

Shall we ever learn that military efficiency is not wholly dependent upon the Cockers of Head Quarters? We fear not. It is an age since Sir Charles Napier, like a lion as he was, struggled, and roared a fruitless roar in the trammels of Hindustani red tape, and yet we have not improved upon these matters since his day. The bureaucrats still have it their own way in all affairs military, and it is due to the indomitable "pluck" of our arms, rather than to bureaucratic administration, that we still hold our own against whatever troops are brought against us in the field.

MR. CONNON was, on the proposal of Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, seconded by Mr. Narayen Wasodew, unanimously elected Chairman of the Bombay Bench of Justices yesterday, in the room of Mr. Scoble resigned. A cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Scoble for his services was passed by acclamation. The Commissioner, Mr. Crawford, then gave his promised explanation about the lease of the new offices on the Esplanade; and, after a good deal of discussion, a motion, proposed by Mr. Rimington and seconded by Captain Henry, was carried, requesting the Chairman to take counsel's opinion whether the lease sealed by the Commissioner with the seal of the Corporation is binding on the Bench. It being half-past six by the time this subject was disposed of, the Bench adjourned till this day fortnight.

SOME of the English newspapers have queer notions about what is meant by "abstaining from any expression of opinion" on the Tichborne case. The "Home News," for instance, thinks itself justified in offering these comments on portions of the evidence given during the first week of this month:—"The claimant daily affords new evidence of his profound ignorance of what we might suppose the least-instructed pupil at Stoneyhurst would have learned once and for ever. He supposes a 'cone' to be some kind of a couch, and has no idea as to whether John Bunyan was a master of hounds." This is evidently the criticism of a man who has not even taken the trouble to read the evidence he refers to. The foolish answers so frequently quoted now as having been made by the claimant are usually those put into his mouth by the Solicitor General. Thus, a correspondent of an Indian paper lately accused him of saying that the *Pons Asinorum* was not far from Stoneyhurst, the truth being that he said nothing of the kind, though a facetious suggestion to that effect was made by the cross-examining counsel. So, the evidence commented upon by the "Home News" is reported as follows in the London daily papers:—"The Solicitor-General—What sort of fellow was John Bunyan? The Claimant—I should think quite the reverse of what you are.—Was he a sportsman? You can ask me foolish questions if you like.—You don't know whether he was a general, a bishop, a master of foxhounds, or a prize fighter?—(*No answer.*) The Chief Justice—What is the answer? The Claimant—It is difficult to give an answer to such a question." This is a very different version of one part of the story from that given by the "Home News"; and Sir J. Coleridge seems to have felt a little ashamed of himself for asking such silly questions, for he dropped John Bunyan forthwith. Then as to the cone, we read in the report:—"Can you tell we what a cone is? It rather puzzles me.—I put it in the connection that you had to sleep on the top of a cone; I suppose it would mean a couch of some kind? The Claimant—I don't know." To twist this evidence into a positive assertion by the claimant that a cone is a couch is to do injustice to the quiet dignity with which, in spite of his defective education, he blunted the points of all the Solicitor General's gibes and sneers throughout a protracted and most harassing cross-examination. That he is a very ignorant man is undoubted; if he were not, there would be no resemblance between him and Sir Roger Tichborne. An officer who knew Sir Roger when he was in the Carabineers said not long ago in Bombay that it used to be a matter of general surprise how, even in those days of lax examinations, a man so extremely illiterate as Sir Roger Tichborne could have been allowed to enter the army; and this observation is confirmed by the spelling of Sir Roger's own letters and the fact of his breakdown in simple arithmetic in his examination for a commission. Serjeant Ballantine, who either feels, or affects to feel, great confidence in the result of the tr

THE MURDER AT ASSEERGHUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The report of the execution of the convicts yesterday at the County Gaol, published in the *Times of India* to-day, most unwarrantably, in my opinion, assumes the complicity of Picking in the murder for which Robinson was executed, and the report, moreover, contains statements which are untrue, and which transgress the rule of fair play inherent in Englishmen that a man should be considered innocent until he has been proved to be guilty. The writer says—" From what transpired at the trial, as well as the dying confession of Robinson, *it would seem that both were equally guilty*, and that he (Picking) was *not* (the word *not* is omitted, but I take the omission to be the fault of the printer) merely a helpless looker-on may be gathered from the fact that while in confinement on the charge of murder he made a successful attempt to escape, but was afterwards recaptured." Now, nothing transpired at the trial to make it seem that " both were equally guilty," and all that can be gathered from the fact of Picking's attempt to escape is, that he had a very natural horror of being hanged for a crime of which he was innocent. The reporter states what is false in saying (and in leading the public who have not read the evidence to imagine that it transpired at the trial) that the stick with which Robinson knocked down the unfortunate Bheel was " handed to him by Picking," and that " *the two* dragged the body of the murdered man to a nullah, and Picking covered it with stones." On the contrary, the evidence on which Robinson was found guilty, and as appears by his own confession, justly, says nothing of Picking's handing him the stick or the knife, and says that the body was dragged to the nullah by Robinson alone. Notwithstanding the credibility with which dying statements are generally received, and which the " confession" of a murderer who, we are informed on unimpeachable authority of the reverend fathers Chimpi, Jerome, and Gilder, was " sincerely penitent," whose last hours were " quiet and happy," and who during those quiet and happy hours, " availed himself of the opportunity of speaking to the Musulman Moorad, who was to be executed with him, on Christianity, and in fact almost prevailed upon him to be baptized;" and who " freely and fully forgave his comrade John Picking" will doubtless receive by a great majority of the public, and especially by the men of Picking's regiment, I have no hesitation in stating my opinion that Robinson did die with a lie on his lips, and I think I can show from the confession itself that that so-called confession is not only unworthy of the slightest credence as far as regards the complicity of Picking, but that it contains statements and improbabilities which go far to establish his innocence, and to have been written in the vindictive hope of revenging himself upon the man whom he professes to have " freely and fully forgiven," for having committed the crime, unparalleled in a soldier of splitting" upon a comrade. I am aware of the general credence which this dying confession obtains. The several persons to whom I have spoken on the subject appeared as horrorstruck at my venturing to question the truth of it as if I had doubted the accuracy of the Pentateuch. One person to whom I mentioned my doubts exclaimed indignantly, " Do you think a man would enter the presence of his Creator with a lie on his lips ?" and appeared to think that that was a reply calculated to silence effectually all argument on the subject. But as, if not the life, certainly the character of a man against whom nothing has yet been proved, excepting that he is of a weak and irresolute nature, and that he was in Robinson's company at the time of the commission of the murder, depends on the truth of this confession. He says in it—" As soon as we got on the road proposed to Picking that we should kill the first man we met. . . . Picking consented at once to my proposal, saying 'all right.'" Now, it is unfortunately by no means an isolated instance of a man being seized with an ungovernable desire to kill for the pleasure of shedding blood, but it is extraordinary that two men should simultaneously be so, as would appear to be the case by the alacrity with which Picking is stated to have assented to this fiendish proposal in saying " all right." Then he goes on to say—" We met a native, and I unsheathed to him; he returned the salute and went on his way. Immediately after this I took out the knife I had with me and opened the blade, and fixed it under my waist-belt. We then went about a mile and a-half when we met another native. I unsheathed to him, and he returned it. When he had passed us ten paces, *Picking* called him back, as he could speak the native language." Now every soldier before he has been in a month in the country can say *idhar ao* and beckon with the hand, which is all that the most accomplished linguist would have done; but it is extremely improbable that the unfortunate man would have accepted the invitation to return from two soldiers, one of whom wore an open bowie knife in his belt, and one carried a thick stick. Robinson in his dying confession says he did return, and Picking in his evidence says he did not. Look at the conduct of the two men the next day as stated in the " confession." Picking avoids the society of Robinson, and Robinson courts that of Picking. " At twelve o'clock," he says, " I asked him to the canteen to take some porter; he (Picking) declined to come. He said he felt sick, and that he had had no sleep all night on account of the murder. I went to the canteen and drank heavily." Picking's evidence is consistent throughout, and his whole conduct exactly what might be expected from a man of his description (he is a man greatly inferior to Robinson in physical strength and resolution), who was witness of without taking any active part in a savage murder committed by a comrade of whom he stood in fear, and his delaying till 2 o'clock next day to give information of the crime was what many would do if similarly situated. This story, it must be borne in mind, was given under very unfavourable circumstances for him, the whole of it in answer to questions put to him by a learned counsel retained to establish the guilt, and by another retained to establish the innocence of Robinson, and the latter had only one way of serving his client, namely, by proving Picking to have been the *principal* actor in the tragedy. But let us see his story after being subject to the severe cross-examination of a learned counsel without being shaken in any important point. He attempted to dissuade Robinson from his bloody idea, and was successful with the first native. When they met the second, and he had gone ten yards past, he (Picking) went on ahead thinking by that means to decide Robinson to follow him. He looked round—saw his comrade run after the man, knock him down, and kneel on his body. On this Picking runs towards them, tries to seize Robinson, who makes a cut at his (Picking's) arm with the knife, and then cuts the man's throat. Robinson then drags the body off the road, washes the knife, and they proceed homewards at a desultance for Picking between them. The whole story told by Picking bears the impress of truth as unmistakeably as the dying confession of Robinson bears that of falsehood. I have heard a deal of argument about this murder, and am surprised that no one lays any stress upon the fact that Robinson borrowed the knife (one of the huge bowies of the kind used by Americans at their debating societies) a week before " to go shikaring with," and that he never went shikaring. It appears to have been the possession of this weapon carried ostentatiously in his belt in the jungle which inspired him under the influence of liquor with the yearning to use it. I sincerely pity poor Picking, and hope that the petition of the men of his regiment to have him removed will be granted, because the rest of his life, if continued in the army, cannot fail to be made miserable from the aversion with which he will be regarded. The narrow escape he has had will teach him to be more careful in his choice of comrades. The court-martial he has to undergo is merely a matter of form for the purpose of acquitting him; even a military court-martial won't convict without any evidence whatever.—Yours, &c.,

W. A.

THE POSITION OF THE FRENCH IN EGYPT.

We yesterday published an extract from the *Egyptian Messenger* mentioning that an order had been issued by the French Agent and Consul-General in Egypt calling upon all French subjects residing in Egypt not to recognise the local police authorities, and, in the event of the agents of the said police attempting to interfere with them to resist force by employing force. We find the text of the " ordonnance" published in the *Journal de Port Said*. The following is a translation of it :—

" We, Agent and Consul-General of France in Egypt,

" Seeing the aggression of the local police, against M. Ameline, a French citizen, on 13th June 1870;

" Seeing that the letter to the Prefect of Police on that subject, dated 15th June, remains unanswered;

" Seeing the new aggression of the local police, against M. L. Royer, on the 19th of this month, considering that the police agents were in plain clothes and had no regular warrant issued by us;

" Seeing the enquiry to which we have agreed;

" Seeing the counter-enquiry at the Gouvernorat;

" Seeing the note which we addressed to His Excellency Nubar Pacha on the 21st instant;

" Considering that the Egyptian Government refuses to give us the double satisfaction which we have claimed;

" Considering that by that refusal, and by not inflicting punishment for the acts of its police, the Egyptian Government compromises the security of our countrymen;

" Seeing also the petition which we addressed on the 24th of this month, and which is signed by more than 150 of our countrymen;

" Seeing the paragraph of that request thus expressed—' The attempts against individual liberty become more and more audacious notwithstanding our protestations. Every one feels himself menaced in his personal security and foresees great conflicts;'

" Considering that that petition appears to be indicative of a situation which seems to confirm the facts related above;

" For these reasons, and till the Egyptian Government gives us the necessary guarantees;

" We say that excepting in cases of flagrant misdemeanour, affray, theft, attempt to murder or assassinate, no Frenchman can be arrested by the agents of the local police;

" We authorise our countrymen, excepting in the cases mentioned above, to resist force by employing force each time that the said agents do not show a regular warrant given by this Consulat-General.

" Our present ordonnance shall be registered and published, and the notices shall be posted both inside and outside of our chancellerie, as well as at the gate of the Audience Hall of the Tribunal Consulaire.

" Our Chancellor is charged with the execution of the present ordonnance.

" Given at Alexandria, Egypt, on 27th June 1871.

" Agent and Consul-General,

" VTE BRENIER DE MONTMORAND.

BOMBAY.

KATTYWAR.—The second Criminal Sessions of this year commenced at Kattywar on Monday last.

ASSAULT.—Mr. Showell yesterday fined a Hindoo Rs. 10 for committing an assault against the person of Fuckeera Yessoo.

KOLAPORE.—We learn that a town hall is shortly to be erected at Kolapore, for which sanction has been obtained from Government.

BROACH.—The departmental examination at Broach was commenced last week before Mr. M. C. Entee, full power magistrate, and Mr. Wilson, assistant magistrate at Broach.

INQUEST.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Coombarwada concerning the death of one Rowjee Shettiba, a sawyer, who, according to the jury, died from heart disease.

THEFT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Ameen Seedee was convicted of stealing twenty-five pieces of wearing apparel belonging to Jamana Ramjee, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE BROACH DEFAMATION CASE.—The case of Dustoor Merwanjee Muncherjee of Broach against a Parsee, on a charge of defamation, is to be tried before the first class subordinate magistrate of Broach on the 4th proximo.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in Vehar Lake on Saturday last was 46 feet 4 tenths, and the rainfall at the same day to that time was 70 inches 81 cents. At the same date last year there were 56 feet 5 tenths of water in the lake, and the rainfall was 49 inches 17 cents.

THE PARSEE DEBT.—We stated the other day that a Parsee at Broach refused to take an oath on the Zend Avesta, and ever since his disbelief in any of the known religions, including Zoroastrianism. We now see from the *Broach Warattaan* that the Parsee has changed his views and professes a belief in Zoroastrianism.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 19th Regiment N. I. at the Esplanade band-stand this evening :—

March	The Zouaves	
Overture	Gustavus	Auber.
Quadrille	La Vie Parisienne	Marriott.
Selection ...(Op.)	La Belle Hélène	Offenbach.
Valse	Geraldine	Godfrey.
Galop	Flick and Flock	Hertel.

THE MUNICIPALITY.—Messrs. Crawford and Co., auctioneers, will sell this day, by public auction, a small piece of ground, at the junction of the Meadow Street and Forbes Street, belonging to the Municipality. There were two shops on this ground before, which were destroyed by fire about four years ago. The piece of ground was purchased some two years ago by the Municipal Commissioner from its owner, Mr. Jamsetjee Hormusjee Porter, for about Rs. 20,000 for the purpose of erecting quarters for European police officers.

We hear that Colonel Macleod, assisted by several gentlemen and ladies, is getting up amateur theatricals in aid of the Poona Benevolent Fund. Poona has a great deal of talent available among its residents and visitors, and it will be its own fault if all its charities are not flourishing. It is an easy matter just now to get up either a musical or theatrical treat which, while it helps forward some special charity, serves to enliven the station at the same time.—*Deccan Herald*.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 22nd July 1871.

	Open 1,274 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching		67,787	12	1
Merchandize		1,85,996	14	9
Electric Telegraph		834	8	0
Earth Trains		3,047	12	0
	Total Rs.	2,37,666	14	10
Corresponding week last year open 1,184 miles	Total Rs.	1,35,894	0	4
	Increase	1,01,772	14	6

THE SAILORS' HOME.

THE CHARGE WITHDRAWN.

YESTERDAY morning William Wilkinson, late deputy superintendent of the Sailors' Home, was brought up on remand, and charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with criminal breach of trust, in respect of Rs. 280, the property of the treasurer of the Home. As there were no witnesses present the prisoner was remanded to jail. In the course of the afternoon Mr. Thacker, of the firm of Messrs. Thacker and Chalk, appeared before his Worship and stated that he had been instructed by the committee of the Home to withdraw the charge against the defendant. In about half an hour the defendant was brought in Court, and he was discharged.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Eighth Sunday after Trinity, 30th July 1871.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 A.M.—1st celebration of Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with second celebration of Holy Communion. Hymn 348.
4-45 P.M.—Catechising.
5-30 P.M.—Litany.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 178, 222, and 279.
The offertories will be devoted as usual.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7 A.M.—Holy Communion (celebration).
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 281 and 150.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 157, 316, and 142 (part) 3.
The offertories to be devoted as usual.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7 A.M.—Holy Communion (celebration).
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer with Litany, and Sermon. Hymns 175 and 189.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 169, 341, and 16.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7 A.M.—Celebration of Holy Communion.
7-45 A.M.—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 173 (Come, gracious Spirit, heavenly dove), and 311 (Thy Kingdom come.)
6 P.M.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 308 (Thine for ever, God of love), 144 (Oh, what if we are Christ's), and 313 (What various hindrances we meet.)
Collections for church expenses and the poor.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT. (CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.)

11 A.M.—Morning Service.
Hymn 1, (Tune Diversdale—105.)
Psalm 126, (Tune St. Stephen's—49.)
Paraphrase 56 (Tune Manchester—19.)
Anthem—" Lord, for thy tender Mercies' sake."
6 P.M.—Evening Service.
Psalm 96, (Tune Dunfermline—74.)
Paraphrase 18, (Tune St. Magnus—43.)
Hymn 27, (Tune KNOX—251.)
Anthem—" I was glad when they said unto me."
Collections for the Poor.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE SHIP PRINCESS ALEXANDRA, 1,329 tons, Captain Rowe, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 7,029 bales of cotton, 3,133½ cwts. of linseed, 150 cwts. of coir yarn, and 737½ cwts. of gulls.

THE S.S. APIS, 763 tons, Captain Ucropino, sailed yesterday for Trieste, &c., with a cargo of 1,691 bales of cotton, 25 bales of wool, 650 cwts. of galls, 58 cwts. of gum, 6 cwts. of coffee, 1,283 cwts. of wet dates, and Mr. E. Tasks as a passenger.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S.S. EMEU, 937 tons, Captain Fentiman, will sail to-day for China, &c., with a cargo of 138 chests of Malwa opium, 554 bales of cotton, and 20½ cwts. of elephant teeth.

POONA COLLECTORATE.

THE weather report of the Poona collectorate, for the fortnight ending 15th July, informs us that there was a good fall of rain in Mawul talooka, considerable in Petta Moolsee under Haveilly, and slight in Joonere, Kheir Haveilly, Bheemthurry, Indapoor, and Poorundhur talookas. There was no rain at all in Seercor talooka and Petta Baramuttee under Bheemthurry. The crops in Mawul talooka were in good condition, and transplanting operations were in progress in that talooka. Sowing operations in Joonere, Bheemthurry, Indapoor, Seeroor, Kheir, Poorundhur, and Haveilly, have been stopped, and the crops were withering away in consequence of the absence of rain. Fever and ague slightly prevailed in Bheemthurry, Seercor, and Indapoor; and cattle disease in Joonere, Mawul, Kheir, and Bheemthurry talookas.

NEWS REPORT FROM THE KURRACHEE COLLECTORATE,

FROM 3RD TO 20TH JUNE.

ON June 3rd the river rose so much as to injure the bund erected at Khetty Bunder for the protection of the town.

This was the effect of the high tide expected in June. Several breaches to bund No. 1 on the north were made. At several points they were 7 or 8 feet in length, and at others the water overflowed the bund. Encroachments were also made on bund No. 2 to the north, but they were at once repaired with the aid of the people and labourers. On the following day the water rose with greater force and threatened serious destruction. Only three or four inches of the top of the bund were visible; percolation commenced, and great fears were entertained, that the bund would have been swept away. It was fortunate, however, that no rain had fallen, otherwise a serious calamity would have occurred. When the tides which serve at Khetty had receded, measures were at once taken to repair the injuries which were caused. The canals throughout the districts began to fill well with water from the 4th to the 10th June, and the river Indus is now at its ordinary full height. Floods are reported as coming from the Bhamilpoor territory, which will join the Eastern Narra, and do much mischief by giving more water than is required or provided for. It is most desirable that arrangements should be made to keep out these floods permanently.

REPORTS FROM GWADUR UP TO 27TH JUNE.

Meer Shuffee Mahomed and Sheah Deen Mahomed, who were appointed some time ago rulers of Kussurkund and Boog, have now been dismissed by Ibrahim Khan Sirteef. They returned to their country, the Sirteef himself having left for Kirman.

Information was received by telegraph from Charbar on the 26th, and addressed to the Naib of Gwadur, to the effect that Syud Abdool Azeez, brother of Syud Toorkee, will arrive at Gwadur by the next mail from Muscat. Syud Abdool Azeez was formerly at Gwadur.

A letter was received at Gwadur from Hoosain Khan, ruler of Sirbaz, to the address of Bozer Sahib, one of the officers attached to the camp of General Goldsmid, as also a verbal message for six months' pay on account of pensions of Rs. 1,000 in the district of Geh. It appears that the authority of Ibrahim Khan over Geh and the places subordinate to it has been delegated to Hoosain Khan.

At Las Beyla perfect tranquillity exists at present. Ali Khan Jamote, since his defeat by the Shahgassee, has kept quiet in the hills, but threatens further attempts to disturb the peace. His nephew, Jeeam Khan, has fully acknowledged the Khan's authority and agreed to assist the Shahgassee Goolam Jan in every way.

COTTON REPORTS FROM SALAROO UP TO 16TH JUNE.

During the early part of the past fortnight a good quantity of cotton was seen going down to Kotree; since the water rose high enough in the canal, boats ply in greater number, and better prices have doubtless added a little more life to trade, but it is still very dull. There are yet a few hundred maunds of fair staple in most villages where cotton is largely grown. The work at the experimental farm at Salaroo is progressing well.

REMITTANCES BY GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

Simla, 21st July 1871.

UNDER instructions from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that the rate of exchange fixed in the Financial Notification, dated 10th Feb. 1871, for officers' remittances and effects, viz. 1s. 11d. per rupee for the year 1871-72, shall be adopted in the recovery in India, from civil engineers, mechanics, and others, of the portion of the expenses of which have been made payable to their families in England.

2. The privilege of making family allotments in England will, for the future, as a general rule, be strictly confined to the class of mechanics, boilermakers, &c., who would probably find it very difficult to make remittances through commercial channels. Special cases, however, will be considered by the Secretary of State, and decided on their merits.

3. The remittances to England of any civil officers who enjoy the privilege, and of the Administrator General and Official Trustee in each of the three presidencies will be adjusted from the current year, 1871-72, at the rate fixed for officers' remittances.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.

At the Fort Police Court on Thursday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Sorabjee Cowasjee, Cowasjee Nowrojee, and Cumroodeen Abdool Curreem were brought up on remand and charged with committing an aggravated assault against the person of Gunnesh Matadin.

Mr. Lynch, of the firm of Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, conducted the prosecution; Mr. Nusserwanjee, pleader, defended the accused.

Gunnesh Matadin said—I am in the employ of one Moosakhan as watchman. I am employed to keep watch over a piece of ground, No. 19, in Jamli Mohla. There is a shed on the ground where firewood is stored. I was employed to keep watch against the encroachments of accused Sorabjee Cowsajee, who has a house next to the vacant ground belonging to my master. On the 20th of April last, the accused Sorabjee Cowsajee, Cowasjee Nowrojee, and Cumroodeen brought a wooden staircase. There were ten or twelve Parsees with them. The accused wanted to place the staircase over a wall belonging to my master, and they pulled down the wall by force. The staircase, if it had been placed over the wall, would have encroached on my master's land. I told the accused Sorabjee that he should get my master's permission first before he set up the staircase. I took hold of the staircase, and would not allow it to be put up. Upon this the accused Sorabjee seized my hand and ordered Cowasjee Nowrojee and Cumroodeen to beat me. The accused Cowasjee snatched a short stick, which was in my hand, and gave me two blows with it: one on my right elbow and the other on the ankle of the right foot. The accused then proceeded to beat me with his fists on my back and right side. He gave me many blows. The accused Sorabjee held me by the hand, and all the accused dragged me by force, and carried me to a place where firewood is stored, belonging to my master. There was a fourth man, a Parsee named Pestonjee, who assisted the accused when they dragged me to the place where the firewood is stored. Pestonjee has run away. When I was so dragged to the firewood shed, the accused Sorabjee told the accused Cowasjee and Cumroodeen to beat me, and said that he would spend any amount of money on this account. There was a large crowd of Parsees who gathered about me; they set to and took me. I became insensible in consequence, and do not recollect what they did to me afterwards. I was then taken to the hospital. I felt great pain in the chest, back, and ribs; and also considerable pain in the ankle of the right foot. I was lying sick in the hospital for nearly a month. I am still suffering from giddiness and pain, and feel very unwell, and am not able to work. Ali Shet, my master's servant, witnessed this assault on my person, and a Ghatee labourer, who was chopping wood in the warehouse, saw how the accused assaulted me in the warehouse.

A number of witnesses were examined on behalf of the prosecution.

Mr. Nusserwanjee, for the defence, addressed the Court. He said that never in the whole course of his professional experience did he approach a case with such a high sense of responsibility upon him—a responsibility under which he would have sunk were he not buoyed up and sustained by the conviction that the cause of truth and justice, which was the cause of his much-injured clients, would prevail against the persecuting conduct of the complainant's master. The prosecutor is a mere Purdesee, enjoying a monthly stipend of ten rupees; but his revengeful master is a great landlord in Bombay. The prosecution had been conducted most leisurely and conveniently to the great annoyance of the defendants before the Court. The prosecution have engaged the services of a well-known solicitor, through whom they have prayed, and repeatedly too, that the defendants were rich men, and that therefore the ends of justice would not be satisfactorily met by imposing upon them a fine, but some higher punishment. The complainant had not studied much cruelty and outrageously, which no body could deny. The question before the Court was not who her he had been assaulted or not, but who assaulted him? The whole tenor of the lengthy evidence on behalf of the prosecution must have shown that the witnesses, if they were speaking the truth, deposed as to a general disturbance and skirmish, and not as to any particular person that committed the assault. Nobody had been able to state satisfactorily how the prosecutor was reduced to a state of insensibility, and therefore it would be dangerous to convict the defendants of the charge upon such evidence. The absurdity of the English criminal law was to make the defendants stand before the Court hand-tied and tongue-tied, and let the prosecutor glory in the privilege of stating on oath his version of the story and call at his convenience, and to suit his caprice and whim, any number of witnesses he chose without restraint, and in the generality of cases, with impunity. The defendants were not heard upon oath, but he (Mr. Nusserwanjee) could reconcile himself with that absurdity by supposing that the same law said—" Presume the defendants to be innocent until they be proved guilty," and that if upon the evidence, his Worship could build a theory consistent with the innocence of the accused, he would give the latter the benefit of that, and discharge them as innocent persons. His opinion upon this exposition of the law was, that the Judge administering the English Criminal Law was bound to give the same efficacy to the statements of the accused, either made by themselves or through their vakeels, as if they were made on oath. The pleader, therefore, stated on their behalf that they urged their innocence, and were ready to state it respectfully, nay, if allowed, that they had not raised their hands to strike the prosecutor. Some years ago one Fulloo Lamba, known as the hero of Dhobie Talao, was literally mangled by a host of talimwallas. The accused in that case were made to stand their trial before the High Court. The assault was so ruffianly that half a dozen of the ablest medical gentlemen were ready to state upon oath that Fulloo would not survive the injuries. The defence then was the same that he (Mr. Nusserwanjee) was instructed to make to-day, namely, that the defendants were not the persons that inflicted the grievous bodily hurt. The accused in that case were released, because the sworn gentlemen that composed the jury had a doubt as to the identity of the defendants. The third defendant was a Borah, and of all people on the face of the earth the Borahs were the most quiet and peaceful. No motive was assigned why this Borah, who was a medical practitioner by profession, should go headlong into the heat of contest and mercilessly beat the too zealous parsocee. Upon the whole evidence, the conclusion that his Worship might safely come to was that, in consequence of certain infractions of proprietary rights, there was a disturbance at Jumlee street; that a struggle between the partizans of each faction took place; and that in the hurry and confusion of the scene, the prosecutor happened to receive certain bodily injuries—how and by whom inflicted—nobody could say. It might be that the wall of the privy which was pulled down by the Mapla people fell on the complainant's person, or it might be that he, while running away, happened to dash himself against the building materials that were lying there.

The Magistrate—I will not, Mr. Nusserwanjee, trouble you any further. I do not consider there is evidence that will secure a conviction. I therefore, without hesitation, discharge the defendants.

The defendants were accordingly discharged.

THE SIMLA CAUSE CELEBRE.

O'CONNOR *vs.* PARSONS.

THIRD DAY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 19.

(Before J. W. MACNABB, Esq., Commissioner of Ambala.)

Action for Rs. 20,000 damages for false imprisonment.

Mr. Reynolds, barrister-at-law, for the plaintiff, and Mr. Plowden, Government Advocate, for the defendant.

The case was resumed this morning, and the examination of witnesses was proceeded with.

Mr. O'Connor's cross-examination continued—On the 7th or 8th February I submitted my plan to the Commissioner. At that time I wished to carry out certain improvements to the building, and I also ordered the trees that out wished to have permission to lower the road. The lowering of the road was in a measure necessary to enable me to carry out the improvements to the building. The erection of three porticos on the road facing the Mall was one of the improvements I wished to carry out. The porticos were to be erected on my own ground, within the width of my own verandah. The wall on one of my godowns extends under, and forms part of, the road. The posts of my original verandah rested on the wall. The outer portion of the wall extended a little, perhaps a foot, beyond the verandah. In order to carry out my improvements, there were windows, but no door of the house facing the Mall. The main object of my improvements was to have an opening to my premises from the main road. The godown runs the whole length of my house. The improvements were to be on my own ground, except the lowering of the Mall. By my own ground I mean as far as the wall of the godown. The floor of the verandah was lower than the road, but above the window cell. There was no entrance to the verandah from the road. The Mall was supported on one side by the wall of my godown. I think the wall formed one side of the Mall. A person walking on the road close to my house could not walk over the godown wall. I say that the earth covering the wall is my property. There was no boundary wall. The wall may have been a little higher than the Mall. I considered that I had a right to erect my porticos on that wall, where my original verandah posts rested, but not beyond. Major Parsons on the 13th did not say that I had any right to erect porticos there. I said that the ground was my own, and that I had not propose to go beyond the boundaries of my present verandah, although the ground covering the further portion of the wall also belonged to me. I got permission from the Municipality to erect porticos, but my friends advised me simply to put up brackets over the doors. I have not erected any porticos. I was in Simla on the 10th February all day, and on the 11th also. I was present at the works on both of those days. I did not stop work after getting the resolution, as it contained no order to that effect. I stopped work directly Major Parsons gave me the order to stop. If Major Parsons had not given me the order, I would have considered myself at liberty to go on with the work till it was finished, although it struck me that I might have to stop work if the dispute was not amicably settled at the next meeting. I intended to have referred the matter to the Municipal Commissioners. I got a second resolution from the Commissioners on the 13th, about an hour or two after further conversation took place, and I told him that if he did not stop the work, I should be obliged to arrest him. He did stop the work after this. The above is the purport of what passed. I told him to stop the work, because we had sent him an agreement on the 10th, and then it was late on the evening of the 13th, and the agreement had not been signed. He had pushed on with the work, and I considered this *prima facie* evidence that his intentions were not in accordance with the terms agreed upon. Besides this, there was an obstruction on the Mall, which I should have myself responsible for, which was unauthorised, which the magistrate could not permit, and which was undoubtedly a nuisance. I had no quarrel with Mr. O'Connor except that, when he said he would not stop the work, I told him that if he did not, I would have him arrested. To the best of my recollection, Mr. O'Connor stated that by the agreement he would have to give up about a thousand rupees' worth of ground, and to this he objected. That same evening I arranged with Colonel Roberts to meet at Willow Bank premises on Monday morning, the 13th, to hear in detail what objections Mr. O'Connor had to the agreement. We went to Willow Bank premises on Monday morning. Mr. O'Connor said he did not think he should be called upon to give up in perpetuity the ground which would be opened out to the Mall by throwing the railing back, in exchange for the piece at the corner of Cooke and Kelvey's. He contended that as the work progressed he might restore the railing to its original position, if he felt disposed to do so; that is to say, he reserved his proprietary rights in the ground. He also stated that there seemed to be a disposition on the Committee's part to appropriate his verandah. He also said his property extended beyond the verandah, and pointed out the distance to Colonel Roberts and myself, I think eight feet and a-half. He wished to erect some porticos in the place of the verandah, and said that he would not consider himself limited to the exact space occupied by the verandah. These are all the objections he made that I can remember. With regard to the hand thrown open to the public, we told him distinctly that it must be in perpetuity, and that we would allow of no half-and-half arrangement as to permit him to move his railing backwards and forwards. We also said that we did not interfere with his verandah space, but that he was not to be permitted to build any superstructure beyond the limits of the verandah. I recollect his saying that at all events we would let him go as far as the eaves projected, and we said yes. I did not think from Mr. O'Connor's manner that he meant to act up to the terms of the agreement come to by the Committee, and I recollect saying that I thought it would be better to quash the whole matter, as Mr. O'Connor did not seem to be acting in a straightforward manner. I said this to Colonel Roberts in Mr. O'Connor's presence and hearing. From Mr. O'Connor's manner it was evident to me that he had not made up his mind to accept our terms. On my making this remark to Colonel Roberts, Mr. O'Connor turned to me and said, " You are not going to insult me. I'm as good a man as you, although you are Deputy Commissioner of Simla," or words to that effect. Colonel Roberts said to Mr. O'Connor, " Major Parsons does not wish to insult you; he is only speaking with regard to the propriety of going on with the works or not," or similar words. I told Mr. O'Connor distinctly that in the event of his not agreeing to the Committee's terms, he would have to restore the road. I believe Colonel Roberts assented to this, but at all events did not make use of words to the contrary. I think he must be mistaken when he says that on that occasion he remarked that the municipality should put the road back at its expense. It was ultimately decided that an explanatory clause should be inserted in the agreement, stating that the Commissioners had no intention of interfering with Mr. O'Connor's verandah, but that the portions of ground at either end of the verandah, the railings of which were be thrown back, were to be made over to the public in perpetuity. Mr. O'Connor consented to this, and asked that the agreement should be sent as soon as possible, in order that the work might be gone on with without delay. On my way home I stopped at the Committee-room, and gave the clerk instructions to draw up an agreement in the terms of the resolution of the 10th February, with an explanatory clause, as above stated.

Major Parsons was still under examination when the post closed.

THE AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

(FROM JEAN RENAUD & CO.'S NEW ORLEANS PRICE CURRENT OF JULY 17.)

We have again to notice a very quiet market in nearly every branch of industry, and increasing dullness in most branches of the wholesale business. With trifling receipts, nothing of any moment has been done in Sugar and Molasses. Flour has been dull and ruled more in favour of buyers, closing at a decline of 25 @ 50c. per bbl. Corn has been in fair request at about previous rates. Provisions have been quiet at the previous advance until yesterday, when the market was manifestly weaker. Our leading staple has been in fair request, with a continued upward tendency in the better qualities, and some irregularity in the lower grades, the former closing at a further advance of ¼ @ ⅛c. and the latter of ⅛c.

At the time of our last report the New York Cotton market was quoted at the advanced rates of 20¼c for Middling Uplands, 20½c for Mobile, and 20½c for Orleans, (an advance in three days of ⅜ @ ½c.) and Gold at 112¾, while at Liverpool Cotton was quoted at 8⅛d @ 8⅜d for Middling Uplands and 8⅜d @ 8½d, showing an improvement of ⅛d @ ¼d for Orleans, with sales of 18,000 bales. The telegrams received since from New York state that Cotton closed on Wednesday irregular at 20¼c for Middling Uplands, 20⅜c for Mobile, 20⅝c for Orleans, and 20⅜c for Texas, showing an improvement of ⅛c, while at the same time the lower grades were reported to have declined; and on Thursday at a further advance of ⅛. Middling Uplands being quoted at 20⅜c, Mobile at 20½c, Orleans at 20⅜ and Texas at 21,—Gold closing on Wednesday at 112¼ @ 112⅜ and on Thursday at 112⅜ @ 112½. The cable dispatches during the same period report the Liverpool market as closing on Wednesday at 8⅛d @ 8¼d, and Dreamt at 8¼d.—sales 18,000 bales; and on Thursday steady at the same,—sales 15,000 bales. Still later accounts up to the close of business yesterday quote the New York Cotton market strong at 20⅜c for Middling Uplands, 20½c for Mobile, 21c for Orleans and 21¼c for Texas, showing an advance of ¼c —Gold closing at 112¾, while at Liverpool Middling Uplands was quoted at 8¼d @ 8⅜d, and Orleans at 8¼d,—sales 18,000 bales.

Week's receipts 125,000 bales, of which 93,000 American; sales 133,000 bales, of which 26,000 for export and 36,000 to speculators; stock 945,000, of which 615,000 American; afloat 436,000, of which 132,000 American.

The offerings of Foreign Exchange have been limited while, in agreement with gold, rates advanced on Thursday ⅜ per cent., but nearly lost the improvement yesterday. With limited supplies and a fair demand Domestic has rallied, and closed yesterday at ⅜ per cent. premium for bank checks on New York, against ¼ @ ⅜ on Tuesday.

The Washington dispatches of Thursday evening give the following report :

"The Department of Agriculture has received returns from nearly 300 counties, representing the most productive districts of each of the cotton States, and showing the comparative average and the condition of the crop in the first week of June.

"A diminution in the area planted in cotton appears in every State except Florida.

"The most careful analysis of the returns, with due regard in making averages to the extent of the cotton production in the respective counties, gives the following per centage of reduction in comparison with last year: Virginia 30 per cent, North Carolina 14, South Carolina 13, Georgia 12, Alabama 13, Mississippi 15, Louisiana 8, Texas 14, Arkansas 16, Tennessee 12.

"These State averages, reduced to a general average the assumed acreage of the respective States being an element in the calculation, will place the reduction of the cotton of 1871, as compared with that of 1870, between 14 and 15 per cent. equivalent to nearly a million and a third of acres. This would leave between seven and a half and 8,000,000 of acres as the present area is cotton. The average area has not in former years exceeded 150 pounds per acre; that for 1870 was more than 200 pounds. The condition of the growing plant is below an average in nearly every State. The Spring has been unusually wet and cold, retarding the growth and causing many of the plants to turn yellow and die, and obstructing the cultivation to a large extent. Replanting has refilled the vacant spaces of imperfect stands. The weather has recently been more favourable, and it is not impossible that an average condition may be attained by the commencement of the packing season. The condition of cotton in July, 1869, a year favoured with an abundant yield, was only a little better than the showing for June of the present year, while the prospect is slightly unpromising, but there is nothing in it of a decisive character. The per centage below an average condition is respectively as follows in the respective States: North Carolina 10, South Carolina 8, Georgia 18, Alabama 17, Mississippi 16, Louisiana 10, Texas 7, Arkansas 17, Tennessee 10. In Florida the condition is 3 per cent above an average.

"An official estimate of the ultimate result so early in the season would be an absurdity. The influence of future rains, floods, frosts and insect enemies, cannot be calculated in advance, but in view of the extremely favorable circumstances affecting the crop of last year, there cannot be expected in the present year, upon a reduced area, a crop exceeding 3,500,000 bales. An early frost, or the prevalence of caterpillars in a very unpropitious season, might reduce the yield to 3,000,000 bales, and a still further reduction is possible in the union or severity of several of these causes of failure."

An analysis of the above indicates about one-sixth, or nearly 700,000 bales, decrease from diminished acreage, are nearly offset by 500,000 bales increase in condition of the residue or 1,050,000 bales less than last year. Hence the commissioner appears to be fully warranted in his assertion that in no event "can there be expected a crop exceeding 3,500,000 bales," while an early frost, or a very unpropitious season "might reduce the yield to 3,000,000, and that a still further reduction is possible in the union or severity of several of these causes of failure." This is far more unfavourable than has been apprehended, but is contradicted by the evidence of most of the letters received in New Orleans. The report is manifestly a document of grave importance and can hardly fail to have a marked influence on the views of the trade abroad and at the North.

Up to the time of our last report, the weather continued showery, but was much more unfavourable to cotton than previous reports,—but it has since been clear and warm, and decidedly auspicious to a recuperation of the crop. In some localities it comes too late, but in most cases will afford the planters a fair opportunity for recovery, if they can command the labor for cultivation, and keep down the weeds. To do this many will be compelled to throw off some part of what they

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH,
OF JULY 8.

THE BLUNDERERS'S PARADISE.—The island of Mull.

THE ELDER BEBEL.—The Comte de Chambord.

"THE MUSIC OF THE FUTURE."—This will, of course, be played conclusively by Bands of Hope.

"THE HOUR OF NEED."
You cannot help knowing it, for when it does come it is sure to strike one.

TOAST AND SENTIMENT.
"The Ladies!"
May Woman, radiant with eternal smiles,
Ne'er French petroleum cast on British Isles!

CAPITAL.
Thomis foretend that we should prejudge the great case. But we must have our joke. Suppose Sir John had asked Sir Roger whether this were Greek or Latin,—"Gnothi se-Orton"?

CONJUGAL REFLECTION.
A woman with two heads may be found to be attractive. But conceive, says Mr. Plunky, a wife having two tongues! Woe betide the husband who yields to her attractiveness!

HIBERNIAN VERACITY.
Paterfamilias (with his family in Ireland)—"Have you any West India pickles, waiter?" Paddy—"We 've not, sor."
Paterfamilias—"No hot pickles of any description?" Paddy—"No; shure they're all could, sor."

FIRE AND SMOKE.
French Communist—"Allons, Mon ami, let us go burn our incense on the altar of Equality."
British Workman—"Thanks, Mossoo, but I'd rather sm ke my 'bacey on the hearth of Liberty."

APPARENTLY TO BE AVOIDED.
The Comte de Chambord was formerly known as the Duc de Bordeaux. Now, stupid young jokers are warned to avoid sneering, and not irreverently to call him the Comte de Cham-Bordeaux. Besides, they should recollect that "cham" (as they would vulgarly call it) and Bordeaux are two wines that do not mix well together.

OUR SUNDAY BAVIN.
Let us cheer, friends, with a will;
Rylands' Sabbatarian Bill
Has capsized as clean as Phaeton did one day, O!
And refreshment shall be free,
As before, to you and me,
In the course of our excursion on a Sunday, O!

And the Reverend Dawson Burns,
When he's smoking his "returns,"
If he dare do so in spite of Mrs. Grundy, O!
May put that in his pipe, too;
So may Wilfred Lawson do:
And both smoke it whilst we all enjoy our Sunday, O!

And the British Working Men,
As the lounging Upper Ten,
Shall as little be impelled to keep St. Monday, O!
Since the Sabbatarians fail
To deprive them of their ale,
And their beer, and wine, and spirits, on a Sunday, O

ANNIVERSARY DRAMA.
Scene—A secluded garden, not a hundred miles from Berlin Palace. *Time*—July 3rd, 1871.
Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern discovered lounging and smoking a cigar.
Prince Leopold (soliloquises).—The third of July! Dear me! so it is. (Meditates.) Let me see. This time a year ago the Spanish Cabinet decided upon having me for a king. Ha! Then followed the war—on my account. I was the *casus belli*. I think that quotation's right. Dear me! and, after all—(puffs)—young Amadeus is King of Spain, and I'm . . . Well, I'm here. Not exactly "the world forgetting"—no!—but "by the world forgot." (Meditates.) Wonder if I shall have to go in for anything else, and re ire again! Hmmm! I can make a fortune by being a retiring young man. (Mus c in the distance.) Ah! there 's the Kaiser playing Gott sie dank on the harmonium. Harmonium! (Thinks over the word, then smiles sarcastically.) Ah! Well, I shan't be wanted again for a long time. I'll—I'll—(thinks)—I'll—go to sleep. (Sleeps. Scene closes.

GROANS OF THE PERIOD.
VOX CLAMANTIS IN DESERTO;
"TICHBORNE—ORTON—QUID REFERT, O"
Who this side the channel ditch borne,
Can escape the talk of Tichborne?
What would I not give in payment,
To hear no more of "the Claimant"?
Sure as death poor or rich borne,
Comes the inevitable Tichborne,
Till with cursing, like a raiment,
One is fain to clothe "the Claimant."
To what realm, by wind or witch borne,
Can I flee from talk of Tichborne!
Was life to July from May meant,
To be driven up to "the Claimant"?
Patient I've seen ache and stitch borne,
But what's that to talk of Tichborne!
O, ye cedars, make ease my mo-tet,
Of some cure let chatt'ring Claimant.
Worse to kill than guns called twelve born,
The still springing talk of Tichborne.
All ask what his little game meant:
"All are *gone or con* "—but Claimant."
With slow length-s o'er halt an . hitch borne,
Drags the tape-worm case of Tichborne,
And in nine months' entailment,
Finds the fighters o'er "the Claimant."
Unto boredom's highest niche borne,
There enshrine the name of Tichborne;
Crest: two tongues, *approvant, blamant*—
Motto, "*Rogerne an Arthur* Claimant?"

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

Those who Vote against the Adjournment of the trial.	*Those who Vote for the Adjournment of the trial.*
The Proprietors of all the daily journals demand that the Tichborne case should be at once decided with, and that no interval of any sort, or for any reason, be permitted. Reasons for this wish, evident.	The Proprietors of all circulating libraries. As long as the trial continues, subscriptions drop off, the subscribers being satisfied with the sensational scenes from day to day.
Some wish expressed by the Editors and Sub-Editors. After the dissolution of Parliament and during Vacation, if the trial is going on, the amount of their work will be considerably lightened. Prospect of a good holiday, too.	Writers of Literary Reviews. The Jury, not on their own account, of course, but because it really is so hard on the judge and the counsel.
Club Loungers and Society Generally. Because then 'll be nothing in the papers: and no topic of conversation except the weather again.	The Judge. Because it really is so trying for the counsel and jury, and because, also, he wants to get away farther than Brighton this year.
The Counsel. Simply on account of the judge and the jury; for as for themselves, of course they can each come attended by his Medical Advisers, who will sit behind him and tell him when to leave off.	The Counsel. Simply on account of the judge and the jury; for as for themselves, of course they can each come attended by his Medical Advisers, who will sit behind him and tell him when to leave off.
Hotel and Lodging-house keepers and Seaside.	Hotel and Lodging-house keepers and Seaside.
The old Charwomen who clean up to the Court when the vacation commences.	The old Charwomen who clean up to the Court when the vacation commences.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

THE trial of Tichborne v. Lushington was resumed for the thirty-fifth time in the Court of Queen's bench on Friday, June 30, before Lord Chief Justice Bovill and a special jury.

The Court was delayed for a few minutes pending the arrival of the Solicitor-General.

The Solicitor-General, on taking his seat, said—Pardon me, my Lord, I was not in bed till four o'clock this morning.

The Chief Justice—Four o'clock, did you say? I pity you, Mr. Solicitor. The labour devolving upon you is almost beyond human endurance.

The Solicitor-General—I hope my apology will be some excuse if I show any petulance or want of temper to-day.

The Chief Justice—As far as I am concerned, I absolve you. It is difficult for us to go on in a case of this kind and not to be irritated sometimes. I hope allowances will be made for everybody—the claimant included—connected with this case.

The Jury—We quite concur with your Lordship.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—I wish to express my thanks to the clerk (referring to Mr. Davis, the Associate's Chief Clerk) for the great care and trouble he has taken with regard to the documents handed in. I feel that he is entitled to all praise.

The Solicitor-General (to the Claimant)—Yesterday we got to the 5th of January, when you were at Gravesend on some time. Mr. Gosford had been, before he left England, a very intimate friend of yours, had he not?—Yes.

Your correspondence began as early as 1846?—Yes.

And you had never had one word of quarrel with him from that time?—No, none whatever.

Then, why did not you go to him and announce yourself as Sir Roger immediately on your return?—Well, I wished to carry out the wishes of my mother. When I was in Panama I saw Sir Charles Clifford, who told me that Gosford had sworn that I was dead, and had proved my will.

You left him as your executor?—Yes.

And you had no been heard of since 1854?—No; but I could not understand how a person who had never been out of England could take an oath that I was dead, when he knew nothing about it whatever.

Are you not aware that men swear in their belief?—Yes; but not in the Probate Court.

And that was one of the reasons why you did not go to him?—Yes

The Chief Justice—You had left him as executor, you know. It seems to me that he was the person you should have gone to.

The Solicitor General—Who was Mr. Plowden?—A connection of the family.

What connection?—A Miss Plowden married Sir Henry Tichborne, but not my uncle Henry.

What connection was Mr. Plowden of yours?—I can't tell you anything nearer than I have.

What relation was Mr. Plowden to you?—Really I can't follow pedigrees just at this moment.

Mr. Cullington was the solicitor to the trustees of the Doughty property in Suffolk, was he not?—Yes.

Did you know Mr. Plowden before you went away?—Yes.

You had never seen Mr. Cullington?—Not to my knowledge.

Did you know Mr. Plowden well?—Not very well.

Was he older than you?—Yes. I knew him as one of the connections of the Tichborne family, and I met him at Mr. Slaughter's and at Tichborne either in 1848 or 1849, before I went into the country.

You did not know him intimately then?—No.

On the 6th January, 1867, did you find that Mr. Gosford, Mr. Plowden, and Mr. Cullington had come down to Gravesend to see you?—Yes.

I think you were away at the time?—Yes.

Were your wife and child and nurse there?—Yes.

Where had you been?—To Mr. Holmes's, in London.

And when you returned in the evening you drove up to the hotel in a cab?—Yes.

Did you meet those three gentlemen?—Yes, on the top of the first pair of stairs.

They were coming forward to meet you?—Well, they rushed on me in a very impertinent manner.

Did Mr. Plowden address you as "Tichborne" and Mr. Cullington as "Sir Roger?"—Some called out "Tichborne" and some "Sir Roger."

Did you go by them as fast as you could?—No; I continued walking up the stairs. I made no answer to what they said.

Did you look yourself in your bed-room?—No, I did not.

That you swear?—Yes, upon my oath. I entered my bed-room, rang the bell and sent for some hot water, and then I told the servant to inform the gentlemen that if they sent up their cards in a proper manner as gentlemen I would see them.

How were you dressed that night?—Well, I had on a shirt, a pair of trousers, a waistcoat, and boots. (Laughter.)

But I mean what did you wear outside—we will assume the shirt?—I can't remember any dress.

Did you not wear a large overcoat and a cap with a long peak to it, which hid a good deal of your face?—No. I wore a cap which had a military peak to it, such as is worn in the colonies to keep the sun from the eyes.

Did they send their cards up?—No; neither cards nor message reached me afterwards.

Did you say you had written to Mr. Gosford, and made an appointment with him in London?—No, I did not.

Did not the waiter return and ask you where you had posted the letter, and you replied, "In Cannon-street?"—Well, I did post a letter in Cannon street, but I certainly never told the waiter so.

Did you write a note to Mr. Gosford and send it down from your sitting room?—Yes; I have some recollection of it.

Is this the note (produced)?—Yes, but I can't make out the "T."

The Solicitor-General read the note as follow:—

Dear Sir—I posted a note for you at Cannon-street to-day. Address to the care of Mr. Cullington, Mansfield-street, Cavendish-square, pardon me, Gentlemen, but I did not wish anyone to know where I was staying with my family. And was much annoyed to see you all here.
R. C. TICHBORNE.

Is this a note of Roger Charles Tichborne when he lived in St. James's-place in 1851?—Yes.

I will read it now by way of contrast. It is addressed to Mr. Gosford:

I hope that my horses have arrived at Tichborne safe. I intend coming down to Tichborne to-morrow. I shall leave London by the 10 o'clock train. I shall be at the Winchester station at 42 minutes past three o'clock. If you have nothing better to do come down and meet me at the station. I hope by this time you have received my luggage. Pray remember me kindly to Mrs. Gosford.—Believe me yours truly R. C. TICHBORNE.

Now, just compare them. Are they alike?—There is no comparison; but they were written in different years and under different circumstances.

I selected just a little note for you to see.—Yes; you selected one out of many hundreds, and one which presented the greatest possible contrast.

On the application of the Solicitor General the Chief Justice allowed any of the documents to be photographed for convenience sake.

The Solicitor-General (to Claimant)—You said something just now about not understanding the "T." What is "T" do you mean?—The "T" in Tichborne.

Why so?—I simply meant that the cross of the "T" is through the up stroke instead of being over it. I must have been in a great state of excitement when I did that. I never did so before.

I really don't understand. Mr. Plowden, you know, was a relation of yours, Mr. Gosford was an intimate friend, and you know nothing against Mr. Cullington. What was there to put you into a state of excitement?—Well, I was very much annoyed about their coming down. I had heard a good deal of Mr. Gosford when I was at Alresford, and I was vexed at his bringing them to Gravesend. I had heard that he was the party who had sworn that I was dead. As my father, I had been told, had got rid of him for some reason or other.

And that put you into such a state of excitement that you crossed the "T" wrongly?—No doubt I was excited, or I should not have crossed it in that manner. I was certainly very much annoyed to think they had come there.

Was it not natural they should wish to see you?—Well, I did not like the manner in which they came; they gave me time to dress properly.

Did you not know they had been waiting for hours?—The probability is that I did.

What put you into that state of excitement?—I had found out that their conduct was most unbecoming. They had annoyed my wife for some time previously.

Did you hear that Mr. Plowden had sent up his card as a member of the Tichborne family with a message that he should like to see your wife?—No, I did not.

Did you hear that your wife sent back a message to the effect that she could not see him because she was not very well, but that she had often heard you mention his name?—No, I did not.

Then it was not by you heard that leads you to say that their conduct was unbecoming of gentlemen?—Well, I can't exactly say, but I shall prove that it was so.

When did you become aware of their conduct?—After they had left.

Then that was not exciting you at the time you wrote the letter?—No.

From whom did you find it out?—I must explain. You want to know what it was that excited me. Well, in the first place, I was annoyed at the manner in which they addressed me on the stairs, and then my wife told me that they had persisted in seeing her against her will. I don't know whether you call that gentlemanly conduct or not.

The Solicitor-General—I am afraid that my standard and yours are not the same.

The Claimant—Then they sent for an inspector of police, and locked all the doors, just as if I was going to run away, and next they consulted him as to whether they should send me to a goal. I have abundant proof of all this.

Who told you all this?—The landlord and the waiter.

Are you going to call them?—Certainly.

What are their names?—I don't know.

Do you know there was an interview three days after wards between Mr. Holmes and Mr. Gosford?—Yes.

Did Mr. Holmes accompany you to the room?—Yes.

Did Mr Gosford greet you?—Yes; he shook me by the hand, and said that he never expected to see me again. He did not say, "Sit down; perhaps our memories will help us out of this."

Did you say you had been to Tichborne, and that Dr. Lipscombe had recognised you from a window?—I did not.

Did Mr. Gosford ask you if you remembered riding with him on one occasion, when your horse ran away?—I don't recollect having any conversation entirely.

Did he ask if you recollected the Seymour family?—No. Or if you remembered Mrs. Townley?—No.

Or if you called on Lady Doughty?—He did not.

Did he speak of the island near Upou?—No, he never spoke of it.

Did he not say, "Can't you recollect a particular thing that happened about the island?"—I am sure he never spoke about the island at all.

Did he mention Mr. Slaughter?—Yes.

Did he ask you if you had been to see Mr. Cullington?—No. I had heard that Mr. Slaughter was dead, or I should have gone there straightway. I should have gone to him first, because only as my old attorney, as a friend and a gentleman.

But you heard that Mr. Cullington was his successor?—Yes; I think Rouse told me so.

Did Mr. Gosford ask you if you remembered a horse that you had left with him?—Yes; and I observed, "And my last words to you were, that if I did not come back for seven years you were to part with it."

Did he ask you who made your will?—No.

Did he press you about the will, and say, "Surely you can recollect who made your will;" and did you not say, "Oh! Hopkins, of course?"—No; he asked me about the contents of the will, which I answered. Then I asked him who had proved my death and will, and he said that he had not. On going next day, however, to Doctors' Commons, I was surprised to find that Gosford himself had proved my will.

Will you undertake to swear that you did not, when you were pressed by him about the will, say, "Hopkins" of course?"—I will swear Hopkins's name was never mentioned in connection with the will.

Mr. Slaughter you knew very well?—Yes.

What sort of a man was he in personal appearance?—He was a man about 5 feet 8 inches, with white hair, and broad set.

A full-faced man?—Well, his face was pretty full.

Had he any whiskers?—A few grey ones, I think.

The Chief Justice—I thought you said that his hair was white?—Yes, and his whiskers were almost white too.

Did you go to Mr. Slaughter's offices from time to time after your will?—Yes.

Where were his offices?—It was somewhere up Langham-place way—Duchess-street, I think.

Did Gosford ask you why you had never written to him all the time you were in Australia?—No, I am certain he did not.

You wrote to him continuously prior to the wreck of the Bella?—Yes.

You wrote more letters to him than to any other person living?—I don't say that.

It is a fact that your correspondence with him did suddenly stop?—Yes, it stopped with everybody.

Did he ask you if you knew Moore?—Yes.

And that was the last he left you?—Did you not say he left you at Monte Video?—No.

Did he ask you whether you recollected sending him a quantity of pack ges from South America?—I think it was three boxes and a bag which I had sent them.

Did you say you did not remember it?—No.

Did he ask you how you got from Chili to Rio?—No.

Did you not say, "By ship, of course?"—No. It is fortunate that some one else was in the railway carriage when this conversation took place.

Did you say to him you should like to know who the two were who made an affidavit that you went on board the Bella?—No; my words were that I should like to know who had sworn that I was dead.

Did you say that the d——sailors never put your luggage on board?—No.

Who did you expect made the affidavit?—I expected that one of the two was my discharged servant, Berrow.

Have you tried to discover Berrow?—Yes.

And cannot find him?—Yes.

You told us yesterday about Etheridge and the cat. Did you say anything about that little incident to Mr. Gosford?—No; the name of Etheridge was never mentioned.

Did he ask about the names of your dogs?—No; I think not.

Did you give him any of your dogs?—Yes; I gave him a little rough-haired bitch just before I went away. Its name was "Rough."

Did you say to him, "You remember that grey pony my uncle used to drive?" and that he said he did not recollect it?—No, he never drove a grey pony. The grey pony that I allude to was the one belonging to Alfred, which Mr. Seymour gave him. I asked Gosford what had become of it.

Did you say to Gosford, "How is Percival?"—Percival! who's he?

Did you turn to him and say, "How is Percival?"—Certainly not.

Did he not say, "Oh he's quite well?"—Certainly not. I never knew the name. I know that Mr. Radcliffe's name is Percival; but I didn't know it then.

Whilst you were at Gravesend was there not a "Peerage" and "Baronetage" in your sitting-room?—No, there were not.

Was there a test turned down at the title "Tichborne?"—There was no such book there. If there had been I should have seen it. If you want to know, I may say that I had seen a "Peerage" long before that. There might have been one there which belonged to the hotel, but I do not remember seeing it.

Where had you seen a "Peerage" or "Baronetage?"—At Sydney.

Where did the conversation happen with Gosford?—Chiefly in the train. We were about four hours coming from Gravesend to London that night. It was winter time, and the rails were blocked with snow.

Do you recollect Canterbury being mentioned, as you passed through Kent?—No.

Did he ask you if you remembered being quartered there, and did you answer "No?"—I did not.

Did he not say "Surely you remember Canterbury," and did you not reply, "I wasn't aware it was in Kent?"—I did not.

Did he ask you where you were quartered in Ireland, and did you not say, "Well, I was a good deal in Dublin, and the Curragh of Kildare?"—No. I have no recollection of his speaking about Ireland at all.

Did he ask you the name of the colonel?—No.

You were unable to give it to him?—No. I could have told him if he had asked me.

Did he not ask you if you remembered a horse running away?—No.

And did you not say you could not recollect?—I did not.

Did you speak of your mother several times, and say you were going to Paris to see her?—Yes.

Did you constantly speak of Lady Tichborne as your mamma?—I sometimes called her "mamma" and sometimes "mother."

How did you call her when in England?—I used to call her mostly as my mother. I might have called her mamma at times.

Did he ask you how you found the funds for living whilst you were abroad?—He did not.

Did not Mr. Holmes say, "Oh, he lived on the price of his commission?"—I will swear that Mr. Holmes never uttered one word from the time he entered the railway carriage until he left it.

Did you say you had lived on the proceeds of the commission?—I might have done so, but I have no recollection of it.

Do you remember saying to him, "You recollect going over with me to Tichborne to take leave of my uncle and aunt," and that he replied in the negative?—I don't remember.

Did you not then say, "You must, I think, remember it, because that man from Winchester was there who used to come to clean the pictures?"—No, I did not. I never knew any man who cleaned pictures.

Did you write to Lady Tichborne the next day, giving her an account of your conversation with Gosford?—I can't say. I know I wrote one letter that never reached her.

Did Gosford assent to most of the things you mentioned?—He was cognizant of all I said to him. There was no dispute about anything.

Is this your letter?—Yes.

The Solicitor-General then read the following letter:

International hotel, late Terminus London Bridge,
Jany. 3, 1867.

Dear and beloved Mama—I am here, and am prevented by circumstance from coming to see you. Oh do come over and see me at once. I will not go out of the hotel until you come. I have been down to Tichborne, and had a look at the dear old place once more, and it made my heart bleed to look at the destruction there has been made there: but as my poor brother is dead we will not mention that subject again, let the past be past, and no more about it. I have seen Mr. Gosford; he seems very much change to what he use to be; he came in the train from Gravesend last night, and I had a long talk with him; he seems to deny everything I put him in mind of. He says he don't remember my coming down in the coach from London with me to Tichborne. I had a hour conversat on with him about different things, mama, that nobody in the world could have told him but me. I never (or I even) told him under what circumstance Moore came left me. You must remember, mama, I write to him from almost every place. Cullington and a lot more would insist on seeing me at Gravesend when they came, and because I did not wish to see them until I had seen you they were very angry. Oh, do come at once to the hotel, mama, I will not go out until you come. Everything will be ex lained when you come. It dangerous for me to go out, as some of the bills I drew in Sydney are due, and think or believe) they intend to arrest me if I attempt to leave England—so do come at once, mama. I didn't receive an answer to the telegram I sent from New York. Hoping I will not have to wait long before I see you, I remain, your ever affectionate son. R. C. TICHBORNE.

Why could you not go out of the hotel until Lady Tichborne came?—Because I had heard that one of your party had bought up one of my bills, and intended to arrest me.

Did you not know you must have been sued upon it first?—I did not.

Did you hear from Mr. Holmes, about the 9th of January, 1867, that one of "my party" had bought up a bill?—Yes.

How did he describe "my party?"—Well, I don't exactly remember. He said that one of those who were against me had bought up one of the bills, and intended to arrest me when I went to Paris.

You state that "he seems to deny everything I put him in mind of."—Yes. When he got out of the train he shook hands with me in the most friendly manner possible, but afterwards he told Mr. Holmes that everything I had said was untrue. He certainly assented to everything I said in the train.

What do you mean by his not remembering coming down in the coach with you?—Whatever are you mixing up now?

What does this allude to—"He says he does not remember coming down in the coach from London?"—Well, it means that we did come down from Gosford in a coach at one time, and that he did not remember it.

What does this mean—"Cullington and a lot more would insist on seeing me at Gravesend when they came, and because I did not wish to see them until I had seen you they were very angry?"—It alludes to the meeting on the staire, though I have not expressed it quite so plainly as I might have done.

Then you say, "Everything will be explained when you come." What was there to be explained?—I expected to be arrested if I went out. There were many matters to be explained, my stay abroad especially. Some of the bills I had drawn in Sydney were due.

But the persons took the bills on the understanding that time was to be given you to place the money in the bank?—Yes, certainly.

You had an answer to the bills?

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—Certainly not.

The Chief Justice—What was the amount of the bill?—I can't tell, but I think it was not a large one, because Mr. Holmes took money to meet it in case they arrested me at Boulogne.

Cannot you tell me the amount?—How is it possible for me to give you an idea, my lord, when I don't know whose bill it was?—I think it was between £200 and £300.

Had you been to Glyn's?—No; my money had all been drawn out then.

The Solicitor-General—You then started, as I understand, for Paris, to see Lady Tichborne, whom you had not seen for 14 years?—Yes.

Did you go with Mr. Holmes and Mr. Leet?—Yes; I wish to say that I mean the latter gentleman on my return from Alresford to Gravesend.

Then on the 10th January he was a friend of a few days old?—Yes.

And you went with him and your attorney?—Yes; I think I ought to explain why they went with me.

Very well.—I learnt that the opposition was so great that they did not mean to let me go; and Mr. Holmes and Mr. Leet went in fact to protect me. They took money with them for various purposes.

Who were the leaders of the opposition at that time?—It is hard to say. No doubt Cullington and Gosford were at the bottom of it.

Did Mr. Holmes mention their names as parties against whom you were to be protected?—I don't think he mentioned any names particularly. It was very apparent, judging from the paragraphs in the papers, that people were against me.

It is clear that those who wrote the paragraphs were influenced and prejudiced against me.

Can you give me the names of any persons who were going to arrest you?—No.

You had only known Mr. Holmes for two days?—I had seen him twice at his office in London, then again at London Bridge and Gravesend, and that makes several days.

Did Mr. James Bowker, Lady Tichborne's attorney, write to you soon after you landed, offering to call upon you?—No.

Did you have a letter from him, dated the 26th December?—No. I never heard the name until I saw the gentleman at Alresford—at least that is my impression. I knew nothing of the firm in Gray's Inn.

Will you swear you did not get a letter from Mr. Bowker, offering to call upon you?—Yes. I have no recollection of it.

Did you not hear from Bogle that a Mr. Bowker had called at Ford's Hotel to see you, but not finding you at home he wrote you the letter referred to?—No, I did not.

Did you not also show the letter to Mr. Frederick Bowker at Alresford?—No, I did not. I never saw the letter. He would be about the last person in the world to whom I should show a letter.

How long did you stay in Paris the first time?—About nine or ten days. The exact time can be easily ascertained

Do you come back on the 22nd of January?—Yes, some time about then.

Did Bogle go to Paris?—Yes, my mother sent for him whilst I was there.

And did he arrive whilst you were there?—Yes.

And he came back with you?—Yes, he did.

You recollect the correspondence between Messrs. Dobinson and Geare, the defendant's attorneys, and your attorneys, which has already been read?—I should like to have those letters read again.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—I will look at them myself instead.

The Solicitor-General—Was there not an offer made by Messrs. Dobinson and Geare to give you a meeting between the members of your family—your relatives and friends—and yourself, you to be surrounded by every protection counsel, solicitor, and friends—and that you should choose time and place? Can you give me any reason why you yourself did not accept that offer?—I left myself entirely in the hands of my attorney, and if I did not go to that meeting you may rest assured he had very good motives for it.

The Solicitor-General—I agree with you.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine complained of this observation. He claimed the same right to be treated in the same as any other plaintiff, and the remark was uncalled-for.

The Solicitor-General—If your client makes remarks of that kind, I must reply to him. To the Claimant—Can you give me any reason why you did not go to the meeting?—No, I have not yet forgotten my reason, but the reason was why I did not do so. You will see the reason, no doubt, if you read the answer of my attorney. Perhaps you will give me the date of the letter.

The 22nd of February, 1867.—No, I can give no reason. I never heard the letter read.

Suppose, for the purpose of my question, that it was verbal. If an offer was made of such meeting why did you not accept it?—You led me to suppose that it was in a letter.

Supposing the offer was either verbally or in writing, then can you give me any reason why you did not accept it?—I know of no one excepting it refers to the appointment which Mr. Seymour wished to make. If it does, then there were reasons why my attorney wished me not to attend. I am not aware that any other proposal was ever made for me.

The Chief Justice—Was there any reason for your not acceding to the offer?—No, my lord. It was the very thing Mr. Holmes wished, but it was to be done in a proper manner. I think if such a proposal had been made I should only have been too glad to do so.

The Chief Justice—Such an offer I may say, is distinctly made in the letter.

The two letters—the one written by Messrs. Dobinson and the answer, which have already been published—were here read.

The Solicitor-General—It appears that the offer was made to you.—If you had read the letter at first you would have saved all this discussion.

There never was a meeting of the kind desired?—No; think not.

Do you recollect being down at Alresford in February, and some communication made to you about Mrs. Greenwood, upon which you wrote to her?—Yes; I declined writing for some time. I was so ill that I could not hold my head up.

Is this the letter?—I don't know till I look at it. I should think it is.

The Solicitor-General read the letter, as follows:

Swan Hotel, Alresford, 3rd Feb., 1867.

My dear Cousing Kate—I am very sorry I am not able to come and see you before i go, my head is so bad that i am not fit to come. Mr. Baigent is very much annoyed about it, but i am compelled to go by the train at the end of the week, and shall then have the pleasure of meeting you again. You will excuse me for not coming but it will only be a few day before I am back to you. I have an invitation from Dolmins to spend a few day with him, so I shall be down about Thursday; give my regard to Cousing William, and I shall soon be down again and have the pleasure of a hunt with my old friend George. With my best regards, my dear Cousin, to you and your family I remain your affectionate cousin, R. C. TICHBORNE.

I have to meet mama to-morrow at Dover, and our address will be Essex lodge, thornton heath, Croydon.

Now is this a letter from Roger Charles Tichborne to Mrs. Greenwood dated Dec. 6, 1862?—Yes.

The Solicitor-General—Then I will read it, and leave the jury to compare the two.

Upton House, Poole, Dorset.

My dear Cousin—I shall not, I am sorry to say, be able to go and spend a day or two at Brookwood, as you had the kindness to invite me the last time I had the pleasure of seeing you. I shall be obliged to go to Paris at the beginning of next week, where I shall remain in all probability till about a week or ten days before I embark for South America. My time is in connection so much taken up with one thing or other that it will be, I regret to say, impossible for me to leave Upton this week. I should feel much obliged if you, when you have an answer to spare, you favoured me with a letter. Though I shall be far away, it will always give me much pleasure during my wanderings in South America to hear from you. I am sure my mother will certainly will answer your letters (though you must excuse my bad handwriting), and give you an account, if you feel any interest in it, to what kind of style I got at the top of the Andes, and in the middle of the forest of South America. Pray remember me very kindly to Col. Greenwood, and believe me my dear cousin, your affectionate cousin, R. C. TICHBORNE.
6th December, 1862

The Solicitor-General—Early in February Lady Tichborne had come over from Paris, had she?—Yes.

And soon after you and she went to live at Croydon?—Yes.

Did you get talking over old times with her?—No doubt about that.

And I dare say she showed you old books and things she cared for?—I think not.

Did not she show you any old letters of Roger?—No; she showed me no letters of mine.

The Solicitor-General then read the letter which the claimant wrote to Mr. Henry Seymour on the 10th of February, 1867, referring amongst other things to the Poole election, and containing this sentence; "I suppose you remember the time they wanted me to stand for it." Just look at that. You said you would let me have the requisition to you from Poole.—So I did, and I should let you have it if I found it. I can give you evidence that I got it.

The Solicitor-General also read a letter written by Roger Charles Tichborne to Mr. Henry Seymour, dated 13th December, 1850. It principally referred to hunting and other amusements in which the writer took part while in Tipperary. Both letters were put in for comparison of handwriting and style.

The Claimant—It is not fair that you should pick out those letters, that are so contrary, out of hundreds you have by you.

The Solicitor-General—Do you think them contrary?—Yes. After the lapse of years I hadn't picked up my handwriting.

The same person wrote those two?—I wrote them both.

After writing that letter on the 10th of February, '67, did Mr. Seymour go down to Alresford to see you?—Yes.

And did you meet for the first time at the door of Mr. Hopkins's house?—Yes.

Did he open the conversation by saying, "How do you do? Do you know me"?—I don't think it was that way.

Did you say who he was?—I did.

Did not Mr. Hopkins interpose and say, "That's Mr. Seymour; won't you come in?"—No. It was I said it.

There was another man with him?—Yes.

Did Mr. Seymour say "If you are Roger Tichborne, you know this man," and did you not say, "That's my uncle Nangle?"—No. I said, "He looks very much like the Nangles."

I think you told me this man who was with Mr. Seymour was a youngish man?—Yes.

And Mr. Nangle is a gentleman about seventy?—Old Mr. Nangle is; but I wish you to understand there are three of the Nangles who are young men.

Did Mr. Hopkins say, "No, Sir Roger, that is Mr. Burdon"?—No, Burdon came in with Mr. Seymour, and Mr. Hopkins said, "Who is this?" Mr. Seymour then said, "He is one of Sir James's old servants," and then I said, "It is Burdon." Although I had seen Burdon a few days previous, and picked him out of a room full of people, I didn't know him again on that occasion.

Then your memory for faces is not good?—No; he looked so different a person. Mr. Seymour got him togged up—(laughter)—and brought him down in a first-class carriage.

Did Mr. Hopkins ask Mr. Seymour in to have some luncheon?—He asked him into the dining-room.

Did Mr. Seymour say he wished to go into a room, as he wanted to have some conversation to know whether you were Roger Tichborne or not?—He declined to go into any room with him. Mr. Hopkins said he was not in the habit of allowing servants to enter his room, and if Mr. Seymour didn't think proper to address me in his company he had nothing further to say.

What I suggest is that you all four went in without the slightest demur on the part of Mr. Hopkins, and that he said, "Would you like me to withdraw?"—I suggest it is false. Burdon never came into the room. Mr. Seymour, Mr. Hopkins, and myself were there, and Burdon was shown into a different room.

Did you all sit down?—Mr. Seymour, Mr. Hopkins, and myself sat down.

Did Mr. Seymour begin to speak to you in French, and did you say you could not speak or understand a word of French?—No; I did not. I answered him in English.

Then you understood what he said?—It happened that I did.

What did he say in French?—I can't remember.

How long did he talk in French, and you in English?—If you were to calculate it with a stop watch, it would be about 40 seconds. (Laughter.)

Did both of you talk English for the rest of the interview?—We did.

Did you say you could not speak or understand a word of French?—I told him I could not speak French. I certainly understood what he said.

The Chief Justice—Do I understand you to say you can understand French, although you cannot speak it?

The Claimant—There are times when I understand words, my lord.

The Chief Justice—Do you mean there are other times when you don't understand them?

The Claimant—There are words I understand at times, and at other times I don't understand.

The Chief Justice—Are you able to talk French at all?

The Claimant—At times I can make use of a few words, but it is entirely gone.

The Solicitor-General—Did Mr. Henry Seymour ask you to give an account of your escape from shipwreck?—No.

Did you tell him there were seven or eight men saved with you?—I never spoke about the ship at all. I was only in the room with him about five minutes. He would not remain in the room without Burdon, and then Mr. Hopkins suggested that I should go out in the garden and smoke a cigar, and let him and Mr. Seymour have a conversation.

Did not Burdon, during the conversation, put an envelope across the table and ask you if you knew the writing?—No.

And did not Mr. Hopkins say, "That's your father's writing, Sir Roger?"—No, it never happened.

Had you a longer and considerable conversation with Mr. Seymour?—I should think it lasted five minutes, and no more; that was in the dining room.

Did he ask you about your visits to Knoyle?—He did not.

And what your amusements at Knoyle were?—No.

Did you say your principal amusement there was shooting?—I did not.

Was there a helmet produced and tried on?—When Mr. Seymour was there?

Yes.—There was not.

Did not Mr. Hopkins produce a helmet and try it on your head, and did not Mr. Seymour say it wasn't a good fit?—He didn't put any helmet on my head in Mr. Seymour's presence.

Did Mr. Seymour ask you why you didn't go to see his sisters—your aunts?—He did not.

At the end of the interview did he say you were not Sir Roger Tichborne, but that if you were willing to see him you could do so at 39, Grosvenor-street?—It is so happened that I didn't see him at the end of the interview. When I saw him next it was at Gravesend.

At any point of the interview did he say he didn't believe you to be Sir Roger Tichborne, but that if you wished to meet him again he would be quite ready to see you at 39, Grosvenor-street?—Not to me, but from what Mr. Hopkins told me I believe he said it to him.

At the interview at Mr. Hopkins's, when Mr. Seymour was present, was there a large bundle of Roger Charles Tichborne's letters produced?—There wasn't a letter of any description produced. I never saw any of my letters in his presence.

Did you see any letters there?—I believe I saw one of my own letters.

Was there any letter there in which there were marks underlined drawing attention to particular words and expressions?—I tell you I never saw any letter there. What is the good of asking me about marks?—There was no letter or document of any kind produced in Mr. Seymour's presence. The only letter I saw at Hopkins's was one he produced to test me. He told me the date, and I told him what it was all about.

Before you went out, did Mr. Henry Seymour treat you as his nephew or not?—You my word I don't understand you.

I mean on the one occasion when you met Mr. Seymour at Mr. Hopkins's house, did he part from you on the footing that you were his nephew?—Considering that he wouldn't remain in the room except Burdon was there, I shouldn't think he did. (Laughter)

You meant he disbelieved in you?

Serjeant Ballantine—That is a different thing.

The Solicitor-General—Did he disbelieve your story?

Serjeant Ballantine—How can he tell you?

The Chief Justice—The plaintiff heard afterwards from Mr. Hopkins that Mr. Seymour did not believe he was his nephew.

Serjeant Ballantine—Certainly, my lord; that is the whole of it.

The Solicitor General (to the claimant)—Did he treat you throughout as if you were not his nephew?—He did certainly.

Is that your handwriting? (Letter produced.)—It is. This is the letter—

Essex Lodge, Thornton Heath, Croydon, 15th Feb., 1867.

My dear Lama—I arrived here from Alresford the night before last, so that I can come and meet you when you arrive at Dover. My dear mama I have met with many friends at Alresford that know me well, and have received a very welcome reception from them. The Alresford church choir were present on the day I arrived. I received a visit from Colonel Lushington. He lucshd with us at Hopkins's the next day with Mrs. Lushington. Mr. Hopkins and myself then returned with them to Tichborne. I pointed out to the Colonel the pictures that belonged to me I affected in a pecuniery sense by your absence or otherwise in this matter. Did Lady Tichborne give any reason for your not seeing them?—She distinctly told me not to see any members of the family until I had seen her. She said something about the speculators, but there is no necessity that I should see her before I saw anybody else.

And that you understand to apply to persons upon whose interests your return could not have the slightest effect?—She simply said no member or connection with the family.

What happened that made it so essential that you should see nobody until you had seen her?—In the first place, what had taken place to oppose me—you return Having received Bogle's message in Sydney every arrangement was made to oppose me in every possible way. Mr.